UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953)

FROM : SA [redacted]

3/22/65

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CP, USA,
ILLINOIS DISTRICT ORGANIZATION
IS - C

CARE SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN ORDER TO PRECLUDE THE POSSIBILITY OF COMPROMISING THE SOURCE.

On 3/1/65, [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally furnished SA [redacted] with information concerning a meeting of the Illinois CP District Staff held on 3/1/65 in Chicago, Illinois.

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b7D

This information was subsequently written up in narrative report form and returned to the informant for his approval and signature.

The original statement is being maintained in [redacted]

b7D

3 - New York (RM)
1 - 100-27539 (CARL WINTER)
1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
1 - 100- [redacted] (Ph)
1 - Pittsburgh (RM)
1 - 100- (COMINFIL USWA)
27 - Chicago
1 - [redacted]
1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
1 - 100-3313 (JACK KLING)
1 - 100-24800 (LOU DISKIN)
1 - 100-19431 (CP-Strategy in Industry)
1 - 100-38122 (CP RR Club)
1 - 100-38152 (CP Lieber Club)
1 - 100-38191 (CP Packing Club)
1 - 100-2749 [redacted]
1 - 100-31398 (Misc. Industrial Section)
1 - 100-12890 [redacted]
1 - 100-20289 [redacted]
1 - 100-19395 (LEON MARKIEWICZ)
1 - 100-18209 (CP - P&P)
1 - 100-38401 (CP Steel Club)
1 - 100-3901 (FRANK MARIO)
1 - 100-19736 (MIKE SAUNDERS)
Copies continued on ii page

b6
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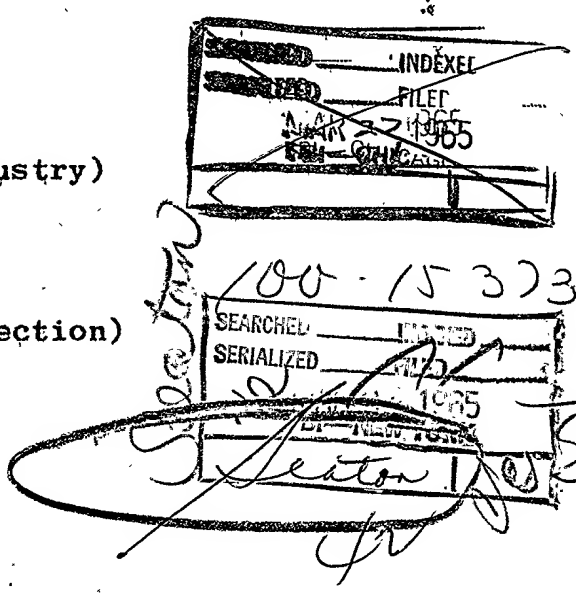

1 - 100-9948 (HELEN SAUNDERS)
1 - 100-19857 (LINZEY JONES)
1 - 100-30729 [redacted] b6 b7C
1 - 100-17769 (CP-Funds)
1 - 100-12424 (Modern Book Store)
1 - 100-15888 (JESSE RICHARDS)
1 - 100-3334 (JACK SPIEGEL)
1 - 100-4661 (ERNIE DE MAIO)
1 - 100-37123 (JIM PURDY)
EHW/bas
(31)

Chicago, Illinois
March 1, 1965

It was learned that during the morning of March 1, 1965, there was held a meeting of the Illinois CP District Staff at the residence of JACK KLING in Chicago, Illinois.

Those present at this meeting were:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

JACK KLING

b6
b7C

[redacted]

LOU DISKIN

The staff first took part in discussion concerning the industrial work within the Illinois CP. In this connection the group discussed the invitation given to CARL WINTER in New York to come to Chicago and speak to the various industrial groups within the Illinois CP as well as be present at meetings of the staff and the State Board. It was decided that CARL WINTER will be invited to be in Chicago from March 17 to March 24, 1965. It was decided that after this staff meeting has concluded, LIGHTFOOT will contact CP headquarters in New York City and confirm WINTER's visit her in Chicago.

Also in connection with WINTER's proposed visit here in Chicago, it was agreed that WINTER should also meet

with the Central Labor Body, this group including delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor. In this regard [redacted] is to again contact [redacted] and discuss with her the possibility of who should be present at such a meeting. It was anticipated that at least three or four people would be present at such a meeting where WINTER would be present. b6 b7C

In connection with meeting dates for CARL WINTER while in Chicago, it was decided that he should meet with the industrial clubs over the days of March 19, 20 and 21. It was pointed out that CLAUDE, however, would not be in town at this time since he then will be traveling to New York to attend a meeting of the National CP Negro Commission. CLAUDE also pointed out that [redacted] has been invited to attend this Negro Commission meeting in New York. b6 b7C

In connection with WINTER's visit here in Chicago, it was pointed out that the Board will meet on March 23, 1965, and that at this time the Board along with WINTER should be able to wrap up the industrial work for the District. It was again suggested that a staff

meeting be set up with WINTER present some time prior to the Board meeting on March 23, 1965.

It was pointed out that there will be a Board meeting on March 2, 1965 and that JACK (KLING) will not be present since that evening he will be attending a meeting of the nationalities group.

It was announced that on the evening of March 6, 1965, the Board will have a special meeting along with their wives and other friends of the Party. This special meeting is being held for the purpose of giving those present an opportunity to listen to the report of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in connection with his recent trip abroad. CLAUDE stated that he is making this report in relation to political activities in different countries where he visited. The staff felt that approximately 35 people will be present at this meeting and it was pointed out that the meeting will be held at the residence of LOU DISKIN. The staff discussed the possibilities of utilizing senior citizens for various jobs such as leaflet distribution. In this regard JACK KLING said that he will set up a meeting for [redacted] to meet with MARKIEWICZ

b6
b7C

and discuss with him what could be worked out as far as a possible leaflet distribution could be made of the pamphlet entitled, "Report on World Labor Federation by the Trade Union Movement". It was also pointed out that the District has a document which will be distributed at the Board Meeting on the evening of March 2, 1965, captioned, "Congo" which document deals with the Imperialist movement.

There was discussion concerning the reactivation of the Steel Club. However, it was pointed out that since MARIO is now in the hospital, they felt that this will have to be tabled. It was pointed out that MARIO would be the key person in the reactivation of the steel club. In regard to the steel situation in the country, itwas pointed out that the CP felt that they had people or contacts in the Buffalo and Cleveland areas, but when it came to a showdown, it was learned that they had no one.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT pointed out that in connection with the possible reactivation of the steel club in Chicago, he has asked [redacted] to contact LINZEY JONES to assist in the possible reactivation.

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At this time LOU DISKIN pointed out that [redacted] is an active CP member in a community club even though he had at one time been a member of the Steel Club. b6 b7C

In connection with discussion regarding MIKE SAUNDERS, it was brought out that MIKE is back in the hospital, namely Mt. Sinai Hospital in Chicago. The staff felt that actually MIKE should be committed to a mental institution since in the recent past he has threatened his wife HELEN and also threatened to take his own life. There was talke of the possibility of sending MIKE abroad for treatment; however, the general feeling was that the Soviets would probably not accept him. In this regard, CLAUDE pointed out that there is an individual in New York, [redacted] (phonetic) who is in the same situation as MIKE and that New York has given consideration of sending her abroad for further treatment. b6 b7C

At this time LOU DISKIN asked the staff for additional $100 from the estate left by an elderly woman who had willed to the Illinois CP District a sizeable amount of money. LOU indicated that he wanted this $100 to buy out some other book store that is going out of business.

It was pointed out that the JESSE RICHARDS' birthday party that was held over the weekend and at which CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was the speaker was not too successful. In regard to speaking engagements being made by LIGHTFOOT at this time KLING felt that we here in the Illinois District are "missing the boat". He strongly felt that CLAUDE should be scheduled for more public appearances.

It was decided that the staff will again meet next week and that a definite date will be scheduled, depending upon the work schedule of [redacted]. b6 b7C

In connection with having individuals attend the meeting involving people from the Central Labor Body, JACK KLING stated that he will contact JACK SPIEGEL and ERNIE DE MAIO in order to get things moving in the Central Labor Body.

Also in connection with the industrial work within the District, it was brought out that the industrial clubs should get involved in specific issues dealing particularly with their type work.

[redacted] was overheard stating that JIM PURDY had been transferred into the Lieber Club. b6 b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-07-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 18, 1965

Bufile 100-442529

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On March 16, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington) and Harry Wachtel were in contact on that date. They discussed the speech of President Johnson before Congress on the night of March 15, 1965, which concerned a voting bill insuring the right of all Americans to vote. Wachtel said it covered every part of the "battlefront." Both agreed that the speech was the most forthright ever made by a President, but agreed that compliments should wait until they saw what the bill contained.

In considering what they should do in light of President Johnosn's willingness to "go all out" for the Negro, Wachtel suggested that Rustin seek permission to speak before one of the Congressional Committees that will consider the voting bill. In that regard, Rustin said the battle has shifted from Selma, Alabama, to Washington, D.C., therefore, they need to get a group of Senators and Representatives to meet with Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) in one of the caucus rooms. Wachtel answered that it could be arranged very easily.

~~SECRET~~
Group I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-1150A

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

During their conversation Wachtel told Rustin that the SCLC Administrative Board will meet on March 31, April 1-2, 1965, in Baltimore, Maryland, and that King will attend the opening session on March 31, 1965. He said the first session will be held at night and will consist of a dinner.

According to Wachtel, King will be in Great Neck, Long Island on the night of the March 30, 1965, to speak before a group of ministers and rabbis.

FBI

Date: March 18, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

VIA _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM 100-151548
IS - C

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta and Baltimore offices.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*.

The names of the individuals who were characterized in the letterhead memorandum and the sources who characterized them are as follows:

4 - Bureau (ENC. 6) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(ENC.2)(RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
2 - Baltimore (100-)(MARTIN LUTHER KING,JR)(ENC.2)
(INFO) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.(42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York

100-153735-1151

JMK:amf
(14)

SEARCHED LD INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
- 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge)

NY 100-153735

Person Characterized	Source
BAYARD RUSTIN	NY 2359-S* NY 4212-S*
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS	[redacted] b7D
HARRY WACHTEL	1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in the report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG: IS-C." b6 b7C 2. NY 1190-S*

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished reliable and sensitive information concerning the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is imperative that a ~~"Secret"~~ classification be used.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644) DATE: 3/22/65

FROM : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
NALC
IS - C

On February 17, 1964, [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally furnished SA [redacted] with information concerning a meeting of the Chicago NALC Board held on February 11, 1965, in Chicago, Illinois. b6 b7C b7D

This information was subsequently written up in narrative report form and returned to the informant for his approval and signature.

The original statement is being maintained in [redacted] b7D

3 - New York (RM) 100-151548*
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (ROY WILKINS)
(1 - 100-) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
1 - Detroit (RM)
(100-) [redacted]
13 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-35159)
(1 - 100-40363)
(1 - 100-37647)
(1 - 100-13763)
(1 - 100-29708)
(1 - 100-)
(1 - 100-18457)

b6 b7C b7D

Copies continued on 1 page.

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 22 1965
FBI — CHICAGO

100-153735-1152

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

(1 - 100-36249) [redacted]
(1 - 100-22078) (NATE SHARPE)
(1 - 100-41192) [redacted]
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)

b6
b7C

EHW:mmf
(17)

Chicago, Illinois
February 17, 1965

There was held a meeting of the Chicago NALC Board on February 11, 1965, at [redacted], the [redacted] of the Chicago NALC Chapter. b6, b7C

Those present were:

[redacted] b6, b7C

NATE SHARPE

[redacted]

[redacted] proposed that the Chapter support the governors reappointment of [redacted] to the FEPC Commission. b6, b7C

There were reports made from the Motorola and Program Committees.

State of Race Conference -
By [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that there were 48 people present at this conference in New York City representing 29 organizations. [redacted] stated that there were only three reports made, one by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, another by WHITNEY YOUNG of the National Urban League, and another by BRYANT RUSTIN.

[redacted] further indicated that ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, [redacted] of Detroit and one [redacted] were also present at the conference. He indicated that all big civil rights organizations in the country were in attendance.

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b7C

[redacted] further pointed out that there were three very excellent papers presented, the best paper given by RUSTIN dealing with the political aspects of the state of the race.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that the general feeling at the conference was that action around the possibility of completing the Negro revolution was stymied with lack of cooperation from a greater number of liberals in America and the need of a broader mass participation in the civil rights struggle.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that it appeared that the best program for immediate action in the civil rights movement is political action, fight for jobs, and an increase in education. He also said that the conference called for activity around independent candidates on a local level. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that all indications were that the doors were completely closed to all Communists at the conference in New York. [redacted] further indicated that he had expected an agreeable program for the civil rights program, but for some reason or another it did not come forth. b6 b7C

He said that ways and means of implementing the 1964 Civil Rights Bill was discussed and how the FEPC Commission Section of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill can also be implemented. [redacted] pointed out that this latter section takes effect on July 1, 1965. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that at the conference it was proposed that the civil rights organizations work through the central labor bodies in order to win their support in implementing the FEPC Section of the Civil Rights Bill. b6 b7C

[redacted] reported that there was a progressive group meeting in Chicago to push certain issues in the AFL-CIO. b6 b7C

It was pointed out that the Chapter will again have to sponsor another affair in order to raise money.

It was announced that there will be a membership meeting on February 19, 1965.

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

c48—16—83475-1 GPO

File 100-153735-1153+1154 Date 5/12/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☒ Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
	Serial sent to Bureau, per	
	Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,	
	titled; Bernard S. Lee v.	
	Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.	
	BuFile 62-117194d	

Section #23
Employee

RECHARGE Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk _____ _____ _____

Date _____ _____ _____

_____
Date Charged

_____
Employee

_____
Location

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-27-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
March 23, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETINGS
MARCH 20-21, 1965, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 22, 1965, that on March 20 and 21, 1965, meetings of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Negro Commission were held at the Woodstock Hotel, West 43rd Street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue, New York, New York. Of the 30 to 35 persons in attendance at the March 20, 1965, meeting, the following CP members were observed to be present:

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
[redacted]
TED BASSETT
[redacted]
IRVING POTASH
JACK STACHEL
GUS HALL
ARNOLD JOHNSON
GEORGE MEYERS
GEORGE MORRIS
[redacted]
DOROTHY HEALEY
JAMES TORMEY
MIKE DAVIDOW
[redacted]
BETTY GANNETT

b6
b7C

Of the approximately 20 persons present at the March 21, 1965, meeting, the following CP members were observed to be in attendance:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

100-153735-1155

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 24 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETINGS
MARCH 20-21, 1965, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
[redacted]
DOROTHY HEALEY
GUS HALL
JACOB GREEN
[redacted]
TED BASSETT
[redacted]
JACK STACHEL
[redacted]
JAMES TORMEY

b6
b7C

The meeting of March 20, 1965, got under way at about 10:15 a.m. with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT requesting nominations for chairman. [redacted] from [redacted] was subsequently selected as [redacted] for the session.

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[redacted] then informed those present that the agenda for the meetings would consist of a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP National Negro Commission Chairman, which would be an analysis of a political situation in view of the Negro struggle. [redacted] then said that GEORGE MORRIS would talk about labor and the Negro alliance and lastly, [redacted] would talk on civil rights.

b6
b7C

During the morning LIGHTFOOT and GEORGE MORRIS made their respective reports and in the afternoon [redacted] talked about civil rights. All of the reports concerned facts which had already been made known to the world through news media and emphasized the fact that the American Negro was on the move in quest of full equality as an American citizen.

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b7C

b6
b7C

During the second day, March 21, 1965, [redacted] acted as [redacted].

Just prior to the morning session HENRY WINSTON pointed out that President LYNDON JOHNSON was sending Federal

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETINGS
MARCH 20-21, 1965, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

troops to Selma, Alabama, to assist the civil rights marchers who were walking to Montgomery, Alabama.

During the rest of the day there was a full discussion on the reports made the previous day and again the facts brought out were the same as those presented in various news media.

Following the discussion HENRY WINSTON told those present that before the U. S. Government had brought the most recent conspiracy charges against the CP, a CP National Convention had been planned but this had to be abandoned in view of the trial.

WINSTON then stated that "we" feel that the Party has a good opportunity to defeat the McCarran Act and that after the CP triumphs in the trial to be held next Fall, a CP National Convention will be held. WINSTON said that after the Party had won out, it would be legal and would no longer be subjected to harrassment by the Federal Government. WINSTON stated that after the McCarran Act had been defeated, the Party could hold its National Convention, project a program of action and find its way into the main stream of the Negro people's movement.

WINSTON stressed that at the present time the CP would have to be extremely cautious about involvement in the Negro movement and he was going to set up a subcommittee of JAMES JACKSON, [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted] to study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution on various aspects of the Negro struggle. b6 b7C

The meetings were closed with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT talking about his recent trip to a number of African nations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: March 23, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meetings, March 20-21, 1965, New York, New York." Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to New York and one to WFO. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted]. b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~"confidential"~~ because data reported by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness. b7D

To further protect his identity, the letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

5 - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
(1 - 100-442529; CIRM)
3 - New York (Enclosures 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-153735; CIRM)
1 - WFO (Enclosure 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - Baltimore (1 - 100-23443; CIRM)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

NY 100-153735-1156
6 100-153735

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 24 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

b7D

RCN:dfm
(13)

3/23/65

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-) AND(100-442529) AND SAC, MOBILE (44-)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (44-1129) and (100-153735)

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA; VOTING DISCRIMINATION CR; EL

NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO S DASH S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] ADVISED ON MARCH TWENTY THREE SIXTY FIVE, THAT [redacted], WHILE IN CONTACT WITH [redacted], LEARNED THAT MANY ENTERTAINERS WILL GO TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH TWENTY FOUR SIXTY FIVE, TO JOIN THE MARCH. ACCORDING TO [redacted], EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT WHICH ARRIVES IN MONTGOMERY AT ELEVEN THIRTY TWO AM WILL CARRY SIXTEEN PEOPLE, INCLUDING: CHAD MITCHELL, TONY BENNETT, TONY PERKINS, NIPSY RUSSELL, INA BALLIN, MIKE MITCHELL, OSSIE DAVIS, AND RUBY DEE; DELTA FLIGHT SIX ONE FIVE, WHICH ARRIVES SIX TWENTY FOUR PM WILL CARRY SEVENTEEN, INCLUDING ALAN KING, JAMES BALDWIN, JULIE BELAFONTE, MR. AND MRS. BERNSTEIN (LEONARD BERNSTEIN, CONDUCTOR OF THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC), FLOYD PATTERSON, SHELLY WINTERS,

1 - New York (44-1129)
(1) - New York (100-153735)

JMK:mgm
(3)

100-153735-1157

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 23 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

1 - Supervisor #42

LEON BIB, AND PAUL STOKES; EASTERN FLIGHT FIVE NINE NINE FROM BIRMINGHAM WILL CARRY NANA SAMON (PH) AND HER HUSBAND AND GUITARIST.

[redacted] CONTINUED AS FOLLOWS: CHARTER FLIGHT FROM ATLANTA WILL CARRY SAMMY DAVIS AND HIS GROUP AND WILL ARRIVE AT SEVEN O'CLOCK PM, WEDNESDAY; EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER FIVE TWO SEVEN WILL ARRIVE TWO FORTY FIVE PM AND WILL CARRY EIGHT PEOPLE INCLUDING GEORGE KIRBY. b6 b7C

[redacted] AT [redacted] SUGGESTION, SAID HE WOULD CONTACT THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT BY TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAM AND REQUEST PROTECTION FOR THE GROUP OF ENTERTAINERS. b6 b7C

NEW YORK FOUR 200 NINE NINE DASH ASTERISK ADVISED ON MARCH TWENTY THREE SIXTY FIVE, THAT [redacted] AND STANLEY LEVISON (NEW YORK CITY ATTORNEY AND ADVISOR TO KING AND A SECRET MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY) WERE IN DISCUSSION THIS DATE ABOUT THE MARCH. LEVISON INQUIRED IF HE COULD GO TO MONTGOMERY ON THURSDAY WITH THE AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION GROUP. [redacted] SAID IT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT. HE SAID HE WOULD ACCOMPANY A b6 b7C

DELEGATION OF BANKERS FROM NEW YORK. THE SOURCE ADVISED EARLIER THAT THE AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION WOULD LEAVE NYC AT FIVE O'CLOCK PM THURSDAY.

SAC, MOBILE INFORM SELMA.

FBI
Date: 3/22/65

Transmit the following in--
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

3- Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
3- Baltimore (100-23443) (RM)
(1-100-10584) (JAKE GREEN)
(1-100-12076) (GEORE MEYERS)
4- Chicago (100-41324) (RM)
(1-100-12890) [redacted]
(1-100-
(1-61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
2- Detroit(100-32457) (RM)
(1-100-8482)
3- Los Angeles (100-66078) (RM)
(1-100-4486) (DOT HEALY)
(1-100-52571) [redacted]
2- San Francisco (100-53902) (RM)
(1-100- (ROSCOE PROCTOR)
1- New York (100=153735)
:mmh

b6
b7C

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(43)

Approved: TFM/ Sent M Per
(Special Agent in Charge)

100-153735-1158

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 21 1965
FBI NEW YORK

NY 100-153735

b7D

On 3/20/65, [redacted] advised that a National CP Negro Commissionmeeting would be held on on 3/20, 21/65 at the Woodstock Hotel, 127 W. 43rd St., NYC.

COPIES CONTINUED

1- New York (100-12959) (CONNIE BART)
1- New York (100-9369) (TED BASSETT)
1- New York (100-56) (MIKE DAVIDOW)
1- New York (100-98693) [redacted]
1- New York (100-110840)
1- New York (100-
1- New York (100-13483) (BETTY GANNETT)
1- New York (100-14692) (EUGENE GORDON, SR.)
1- New York (100-64608) (JAKE GREEN(
1- New York (100-83994) (GUS HALL)
1- New York (100-95704) (DOT HEALY)
1- New York (100-83317) [redacted]
1- New York (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
1- New York (100-98699) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
1- New York (100-79025) [redacted]
1- New York (100-87804) (GEORGE MEYERS)
1- New York (100-131678) [redacted]
1- New York (100-13203) (GEORGE MORRIS)
1- New York (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH)
1- New York (100- (ROSCOE PROCTOR)
1- New York (100-148121) [redacted]
1- New York (100-18065) (JACK STACHEL)
1- New York (100-143915) [redacted]
1- New York (100-15946) (JAMES TORMEY)
1- New York (100-98699) [redacted]
1- New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON)

b6
b7C

On 3/20/65, SAS [redacted] and JOHN C. SEATON observed the following people entering and/or leaving the Woodstock Hotel: b6 b7C

JACK GREEN
[redacted] b6 b7C
JIM TORMEY
BETTY GANNETT
MIKE DAVIDOW
GUS HALL
GEORGE MEYERS
ARNOLD JOHNSON
[redacted]
CONNIE BART
IRVING POTASH
[redacted]
TED BASSETT
GEORGE MORRIS
EUGENE GORDON, SR.
ROSCOE PROCTOR

On 3/21/65, SAS [redacted] and SEATON observed the following individuals entering and/or leaving the Woodstock Hotel: b6 b7C

GUS HALL
[redacted]
ROSCOE PROCTOR
DOT HEALY
[redacted] b6 b7C
CONNIE BART
JAKE GREEN
JACK STACHEL
EUGENE GORDON, SR.
[redacted]
TED BASSETT
[redacted]
IRVING POTASH
[redacted]
JIM TORMEY
ARNOLD JOHNSON
HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
[redacted]

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

c48—16—83475-1 GPO

File 100-153735-1159+1160 Date 5/12/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☒ Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
	Serial sent to Bureau, per	
	Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,	
	titled; Bernard S. Lee v.	
	Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.	
	BuFile 62-117194d	

Section #23
Employee

RECHARGE Date

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk _____ _____ _____

Date _____ _____ _____

Date Charged

Employee

Location

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-27-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 23, 1965

Bu 100-442529
157-6-34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters (CIRM)
Internal Security - C

Demonstration Sponsored by West Side Unified Action Committee, New York City, on March 20, 1965
Racial Matters

A confidential source advised on March 19, 1965, that the West Side Unified Action Committee (WSUAC) would sponsor a demonstration on Saturday, March 20, 1965, in general sympathy with the civil rights struggle of the Negroes in Selma, Alabama. This source stated that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America would participate in this demonstration.

Special Agent personnel, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on March 20, 1965, observed a demonstration wherein 16 individuals representing WSUAC, West Side W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) assembled at 3:00 p.m. at 80th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City and marched to 103rd Street and Manhattan Avenue, New York City. At this point, the group increased to about 30 individuals and conducted a street rally. The group carried placards bearing slogans such as the following:

"Stop Police Terror in Alabama";
"Federal Intervention in Alabama";
"Protest Wallace Tyranny" and
"Protect Civil Rights."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-153735-1161

Searched
Serialized
Indexed

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CIRM
Demonstration Sponsored by
WSUAC, New York City, on
March 20, 1965

Several speakers talked about slum conditions in New York City, protested police brutality and supported the civil rights demonstrations of Negroes in Selma, Alabama. The demonstration and rally terminated at 5:30 p.m. No incidents of violence or disturbances occurred.

Individuals observed as participating in the demonstrations were [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

A second confidential source advised on November 16, 1964, that [redacted] was [redacted] of the Upper West Side W.E.B. Du Bois Club as of November, 1964. b6 b7C

A third confidential source advised on October 14, 1964, that [redacted] attended a meeting on October 12, 1964, of Club Number 1, West Side Section, Communist Party, and also attended meeting of this club on November 13, 1963. b6 b7C

The W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix.

All confidential sources referred to above and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 3/23/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1402)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY WEST
SIDE UNIFIED ACTION COMM., NYC,
ON 3/20/65
RACIAL MATTERS

ReNYtel to Bureau, 3/19/65, entitled "W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA", IS-C; ISA, 1950; and NYtel to Bureau, 3/21/65, entitled as in second captioned above.

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case. Information copies are designated for Mobile in view of general sympathy expressed in captioned demonstration for current civil rights demonstrations in Alabama; copy for San Francisco as OO concerning W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs; copy for Jackson in view of support for Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. SAS who observed demonstrations were SAS JOHN C. SETON and [redacted] b6 b7C

5 - BUREAU (100-442529)(Encls. 10)(RM)
(1 - 157-6-34)
(1 - 100-441164)(DCA)
2 - MOBILE (Encls. 2)(INFO)(RM)
1 - JACKSON (Encl. 1)(INFO)(RM)
1 - SAN FRANCISCO (100-52664)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - NY 157-892 (RACIAL SITUATION DIV.)(42)
1 - NY 100-151987-Sub C (DCA)(42)
1 - NY 157-1247 (MFDP)(42) b6 b7C
1 - NY 157-1227 (SNCC)(42)
1 - NY 100-50842 [redacted]
1 - NY 100-154426
1 - NY 157-1402 (42)
1 - NY 100-153735 (42)

100-153735-1162

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 24 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

VJA:rvs
(18)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

LHM is classified ~~"Confidential,"~~ to protect identities of [redacted] CSPH 694-S and [redacted]. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the country. b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-27-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 44-
100-442529

New York, New York
March 23, 1965

Re: Registrars of Voters,
Montgomery County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination
Civil Rights;
Election Laws

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 23, 1965, that Stanley Levison and [redacted] were in discussion on that date concerning the march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. In that regard, Levison asked [redacted] if it would be permissible for him to go down on Thursday (March 25, 1965) with the Americans for Democratic Action group. [redacted] said it would be all right. b6 b7C

[redacted] in discussing his own plans, said he would accompany the delegation of bankers who would be going from New York to join Martin Luther King on his final day of the march. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-IJ3735-1163

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

~~SECRET~~

Re: Registrars of Voters,
Montgomery County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination
Civil Rights;
Election Laws

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The source advised on March 19, 1965, that [redacted], was in conversation on that date with an unidentified woman concerning the march to Montgomery. In this regard [redacted] tried to persuade the woman to go down on Thursday, and said she could accompany the group from the Americans for Democratic Action, which is scheduled to leave by plane at 5:00 a.m. and return the same day. b6 b7C

[redacted] is the [redacted] to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. b6 b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. b6 b7C

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party,

~~SECRET~~

Re: Registrars of Voters,
Montgomery County, Alabama
Voting Discrimination
Civil Rights;
Election Laws

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being "to the left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 3/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-
(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (44-1129)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR; EL

CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; three copies are enclosed for the Atlanta and Mobile Offices.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4099-S*, a source close to [redacted]. b6 b7C

JFM info

100-153735-1164

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 24 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

5-Bureau (44-) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3-Atlanta ( ) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3-Mobile (44-) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-100-) (CIRM)
(1-100-) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-New York (100-73250) [redacted] (42) b6 b7C
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1-New York (44-1129) (REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
JMK:rmv
(17)

NY 44-1129
100-153735

Here follows a list of the sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum:

Source	Person Characterized
[redacted]	[redacted]
Columbia University LYL in 1954	
NY 694-S*	STANLEY LEVISON

b6
b7C
b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from a source which has furnished highly sensitive information with regard to the racial question in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because it contains information from NY 694-S* which was used in characterizing STANLEY LEVISON. The source who furnished the information concerning racial matters was NY 4099-S*. In view of this, it is absolutely necessary that this classification be used.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-153735) DATE: 3-25-65

FROM : SA Thomas J Devine

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re memo of Sept. [redacted], 3/8/65 captioned as above, setting out Bureau instructions for interviewing a group of people, including [redacted]

On 3-24-65 SAs [redacted] and Devine contacted [redacted] at her residence [redacted] At the doorway of her apartment, the Agents identified themselves. [redacted] said she had nothing to say. Interview terminated.

In the background, or also in the apartment was a person who fit the description of [redacted]

[redacted]

1-NY (100-60676) [redacted]

1-NY (100-86588) [redacted]

100-153735-#5

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAR 25 1965
FBI—NEW YORK
SEATON

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P

SUBJECT: CIRM 100-157548

[redacted], Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), advised on 3/20/65 that one of the SNCC field workers in Arkansas at this time is [redacted], who is presently working at [redacted], who came to Arkansas from [redacted], where he had previously resided. He also advised that [redacted] attended the [redacted].

b6
b7C

[redacted] was interviewed by SA's [redacted] and [redacted] on 3/20/65 and advised he is presently associated with SNCC on a voluntary basis but [redacted]. [redacted] stated that he is currently working at [redacted], for SNCC and that he was in Little Rock, Ark., to assist in SNCC demonstrations at the State Capitol. [redacted] stated he was born [redacted] and was a [redacted] of [redacted], and formerly resided with his parents at [redacted].

b6
b7C

LEADS:

NEW YORK DIVISION

Will check indices on [redacted] and furnish any subversive information available to Little Rock.

b6
b7C

(2) - New York (RM)
2 - Baltimore (RM)
2 - WFO (RM)
3 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3506)
EFM/jew
(9)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 5 1965
FBI — NEW YORK
Director

100-153735-1166

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LR 100-3564

BALTIMORE AND WFO DIVISIONS

Will check indices concerning [redacted] b6 b7C and furnish any subversive information available to Little Rock to be used in connection with captioned program.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-28-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 25, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on March 23, and 24, 1965, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was held at the Woodstock Hotel, New York City, on March 20, 21, 1965, with approximately 26 individuals in attendance from New York, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, California and Pennsylvania.

According to this source, the opening report was given by Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. Lightfoot mentioned the tremendous significance of developments in Selma, Alabama, which puts the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. He stated if this movement is successful, it could mean the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. Lightfoot related that the registration features of the bill proposed by President Johnson could make possible changes in the entire world situation. The change in political structure of the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. Lightfoot stated the President's action proved the correctness of the CP line in the 1964 elections. He stated the CP must not give up its political criticism of the Johnson Administration. Lightfoot stated the literacy tests must be thrown out completely.

100-153735-1167

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
FBI—NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Lightfoot further stated for labor, there must now begin an organizational drive in the South. The right to vote is the link that can move the coalition forward. He stated the CP must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. He stated the CP could not work like it did in the old days since they must work with assisting organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire movement.

Lightfoot stated there is a void in the Negro community since civil rights organizations do not penetrate into the ghetto. Lightfoot also spoke of Negro youth, stating there must be a program to combat the fact that Negro youth are systematically excluded from the job market. He stated the CP must develop a program which helps build a socialist cadre.

Lightfoot proposed that the CP try to initiate conferences in the Negro community dealing with the problems in those communities. Lightfoot further proposed that the CP's role in the South must be strengthened and there be established in each district three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South.

The second report was given by George Morris, a member of the CP, USA Negro Commission, on the Negro-labor alliance. Morris stated many tensions developed between the labor movement and the civil rights movement in the past; however, there have been some breakthroughs. He stated the March on Washington helped change the character and the attitude of the trade union movement on civil rights. Morris stated the civil rights movement acts as a powerful pressure force on the trade union movement. He stated there are still negative aspects and certain tensions still exist, but legal basis for progress has been made in the unions. He stated if there is to be solid support, the civil rights movement must move into the economic struggles which will link them directly with labor struggles.

Morris stated the Selma, Alabama, struggle must be supported by labor, and the CP must find ways to strengthen the struggle for peace.

The third report was given by [redacted], a member of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. [redacted] related there was not an overall national center in the struggle for civil rights, neither organizationally nor ideologically. He stated there are many organizations and many forms of struggle. The character of the forces in the leadership of the struggle are middle class Negroes in coalition with white middle class forces and students. He related the white religious community is more active now, particularly in the Catholic Church. [redacted] stated none of the civil rights organizations have a mass base in the Negro community and particularly among the working class sections of the Negro population. The trade union movement as such is not involved in the struggle although individual trade unionists speak out. b6 b7C

[redacted] related that one large area of struggle is the militants versus the conservatives. [redacted] spoke of continued red-baiting and gaps that have been created between freedom fighters in the South and the national leadership of civil rights organizations. He stated the CP has the responsibility to concentrate on strengthening the working class base. There must be an all-out fight for unity of the movement; there must be a unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people; there must be ideological documents answering the many questions in the civil rights movement, and concentration given to establishing for the North a left center in the ghetto. b6 b7C

[redacted] closed by lauding the CP's past role in the struggle for civil rights, and indicated that the slogans the CP advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses and even President Johnson now says, "We shall overcome." b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

According to this source, after these reports, various representatives gave their opinions of the reports as well as their feelings regarding the civil rights struggle. This source further advised that on March 21, 1965, the second session of the National Negro Commission meeting was held with further discussions by representatives from the various districts. During this session, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, took the floor and stated he wanted to speak on the downgrading of the working class that is taking place in certain left circles. Hall quoted from articles from left-wing publications other than communist publications, which articles questioned the role of the working class in the struggle for progress in this country. Hall stated these writers eliminate the Negro workers, the unemployed, the youth that never worked, the wives of workers, the youth of working class families, and others and thereby narrow the trade union movement and working class movement down to the few white officials of the trade unions.

Hall stated the class composition of the Selma struggle indicates that the backbone of the movement is workers. He stated there are two processes in America--first, the struggle of the working class for better living conditions, and second, the struggle of the Negro people for freedom. Hall stated the objectives of the CP must be to merge these into one unified struggle such as took place during the 1964 election. Hall stated the CP must guard against the downgrading of the working class.

According to this source, after further discussions by various individuals, Henry Winston, Vice Chairman of the CP, USA, summarized the meeting.

Winston stated he felt the meeting was a milestone in the work of the CP and all ideological programs now have to be geared for a CP convention at the end of 1965. Winston stated the Mc Carran Act might prevent the CP from having a public convention, but at any rate, there will be a convention.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Winston stated we must establish a resolutions committee to draft documents on policy for pre-convention discussion. He stated certain questions must be considered in drafting such a document, and these questions are as follows:

1. Is it possible to restrict the Negro question from the general framework of the problems of the country as a whole?

2. Why is Alabama the focal point of the Negro struggle today?

3. The document must give the CP position on such questions as are white liberals the main enemy? This question shows a lack of confidence by certain sections of the Negro movement of the ability to win white allies.

4. The document must answer the charge that individual terror or terrorism is a legitimate form of struggle. This is a position that supports the worst enemies of the Negro people. The CP must have a forthright position against violence and terror.

5. The question of civil rights as an issue for the minority and not the majority. He explained the ultra-left has the position that since the Negro people are part of the majority of the world, it is up to the Negro people to fight to take over the country and with the help of the other black peoples of the world, this can be done. Winston stated this is sheer cowardice because it denies the role of the Negro people in the United States.

6. Another question is on Negro-labor alliances and how it can be strengthened. He stated the CP must fight to move the trade unions into organizing the unorganized in the South. The war against poverty should be part of the organizing drive in the South.

7. The document must discuss concretely how to build the CP among the Negro people with particular emphasis on Negro youth.

8. Something must be added on the problems of the farm and sharecroppers.

Winston ended his summation by stating he hoped the decisions would be carried out.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-28-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 25, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 3/25/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBuairtel to Chicago and New York dated 3/12/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies, and for each Office indicated 2 copies, of a LHM containing information regarding a meeting of the National Negro Commission, Communist Party (CP), USA, held in New York City on 3/20 - 21/65.

Source used for this information is [redacted]. b7D

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as the information therein, if divulged, could compromise a source of continuing value.

It should be noted that copies of this communication are not being designated for individual case files inasmuch as complete dissemination to all offices will be made by separate communication.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 7)(RM)
2 - Baltimore (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Boston (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Cleveland (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Detroit (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encl. 2)(RM)
2 - Chicago
[redacted]

100-153735 - 1168
SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___
NEW YORK

PHK/rms
(21)

b7D

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

3/27/65

SAC, NEW YORK ([redacted]) 3/26/65

b6
b7C
b7D

SA [redacted] (47)

[redacted]

On 2/26/65, the above captioned source was contacted regarding participation of individuals in the march from Selma to Montgomery Alabama in March 1965. The source stated that he knows of no individuals who went to Alabama to participate in the above described activity.

b7D

1- [redacted] (Inv.) (47)
1- NY (100-153735) (42)
(2)
JRN/jrn

100-153735-1170

INDEXED
FILED
MAR 23 1965
NEW YORK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK [redacted]

DATE: 3/26/65

b6
b7C
b7D

FROM : SA [redacted] (47)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

On 2/26/65, the above captioned source was contacted regarding participation of individuals in the march from Selma to Montgomery Alabama in March 1965. The source stated that he knows of no individuals who went to Alabama to partipate in the above described activity.

b7D

1- [redacted] (Inv.) (47)
1- NY (100-153735) (42)
(2)
JRN/jrn

100-153735-1171

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 26 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) 3/26/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 2/26/65.

NYO, through its established and reliable sources, has not developed any additional information regarding a group in New Rochelle, New York, which had raised $5,000.00 and desired to use it for a fund-raising project to earn more money.

A review of the bank account of MARTIN LUTHER KING and CORETTA S. KING for 1/65 did not reveal any large deposits for this period.

NYO will continue to remain alert through its established sources and the news media for any information concerning the group in New Rochelle, possibly including [redacted], which is raising funds for KING and the SCLC. b6 b7C

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) ((INFO) (RM)
1 - New York

JCS: egb
(4)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-112

SAC, NEW YORK (100-151987-Sub C) 3/23/65

SA JOHN R. HANKEN

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
UPPER WEST SIDE
IS-C; ISA-59

b7D

On 3/19/65, [redacted] advised that the West Side Unified Action Committee (WSUAC) would sponsor a demonstration on 3/20/65.

SAS F.J. MC LAUGHLIN, Jr. and JOHN C. SEATON, observed and took photos of this demonstration on 3/20/65. Individuals representing WSUAC, West Side W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee took part. [redacted] and [redacted] also took part in this demonstration.

b6
b7C

The photo fisur resulted in 1 roll of negatives (B 12570) and 20 prints which will be maintained in 1B section of 100-151987-Sub C.

1-NY (157-1247) (MFDP) (42)
1-NY (157-1227) (SNCC) (42)
1-NY (157-1402) (WSUAC)
1-NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-NY (100-50842) [redacted] (45)
1-NY (100-154423) [redacted] (45)
1-NY (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION DIV.)
1-NY (100-151987-Sub C) (42)
JRH:rmv
(8)

b6
b7C

100-153235-1123

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 25 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

J. Seaton Jr

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] 3/26/65

b6
b7C
b7D

SA [redacted] (47)

[redacted]

On 3/26/65, the above captioned source was contacted regarding participation of individuals in the march from Selma to Montgomery Alabama in March 1965. The source stated that he knows of no individuals who went to Alabama to partipate in the above described activity.

b7D

1- [redacted] (Inv.) (47)
1- NY (100-153735) (42)
(2)
JMV/jrm

100-153735-1174

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 26 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] 3/26/65

b6
b7C
b7D

SA [redacted] (47)

[redacted]

On 2/26/65, the above captioned source was contacted regarding participation of individuals in the march from Selma to Montgomery Alabama in March 1965. The source stated that he knows of no individuals who went to Alabama to partipate in the above described activity.

b7D

1- [redacted] (Inv.) (47)
(1) NY (100-153735) (42)
(2)
JRH/jrn

100-153735-1175

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 23 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-28-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 26, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTTERS

On March 14, 1965, the following was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Antonio, Texas:

At approximately 1:35 p.m. the San Antonio Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) led a group composed of Negroes and whites in a parade from the City Hall in San Antonio to the Alamo. The group carried a floral piece which had a banner across the front which read, "Heroes of Freedom." They also carried placards which read as follows: "One Nation - One People;" "Stop the War in Alabama;" "Negroes are Americans - Let Them Vote."

The San Antonio Branch of CORE was led by DON WATKINS who is the temporary chairman of CORE in San Antonio, and he was accompanied in the front line by G. J. SUTTON; Father SHERRILL SMITH, and Father LAWRENCE MURTAUGH, Catholic Priests stationed in San Antonio who participated in the recent Selma, Alabama, attempted protest marches on March 8 and 9, 1965; [redacted]; Father JOHN WAGNER, Executive Secretary of San Antonio's Bishop's Committee for the Spanish Speaking; MAURY MAVERICK, JR., local attorney affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union. Also in the parade was [redacted] of the Communist Party of Texas.

b6
b7C

SA T-2 (6/22/42)

Source advised on June 22, 1942, that G. J. SUTTON was present at a Communist Party, District 20, meeting, during which meeting SUTTON was elected Communist Party

~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

Amended Pages inserted Reserve 1892

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-153735-1176

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAR 31 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

Source advised on that date that SUTTON is not a Communist Party member, to Source's knowledge.

SA T-1 (1/4/65)

Source advised that [redacted] b6 b7C continues as the main Communist Party leader in San Antonio. He has been a Communist Party member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the Communist Party in this area. [redacted] has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the Communist Party of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function and [redacted] has continued to do so to the present time.

SA T-6 (1/7/60)

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, Communist Party - USA, identified [redacted] b6 b7C as a member of the National Committee, CP - USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

Upon the group's arrival at the Alamo they were greeted by approximately 75 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) headed by its President, RICHARD L. DOCKERY. During the course of the demonstration, DOCKERY acted as master of ceremonies. Speakers were Father SMITH and Father MURTAUGH who praised the work of the civil rights leaders in Selma, Alabama, and both Priests demanded Federal intervention in Selma and legislation to protect the Negroes' civil rights in connection with their voting privileges.

The closing memorial tribute was given by the Reverend WILLIAM DE WOLFE, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church of San Antonio. DE WOLFE referred to the Reverend JAMES J. REEB as "a martyr who died so that others may have the essential dignity of human beings."

On March 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation took photographs of various persons at the above-mentioned demonstration.

On March 22, 1965, several of these photographs were shown to SA T-1 who identified the following individuals as appearing therein:

[redacted] b6 b7C

G. J. SUTTON
WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE.

SA T-1 tentatively identified one of the individuals appearing in one of the photographs as JAMES SAGER.

SA T-2: (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a Communist Party City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the Communist Party

for years. She said she attended a Communist Party State Conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on same. She said she was a member of the Communist Party State Board. She said she attended these State Communist Party conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-7 (12/44)

Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the Communist Party meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, also known as Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a Communist Party member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-9 (6/11/59)

From statements made and literature read (National Guardian and The Worker) by WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE, Informant believes they are both communist sympathizers; however, Informant has no knowledge of them being members of the CP.

The Worker is an east coast communist newspaper.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly. ...Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia." (Committee on Un-American Activities Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL," August 25, 1956, p. 12.)

SA T-1 (4/25/63)

Source advised that JAMES SAGER, husband of MANUELA SAGER, was known to Informant

to be a member of the Communist Party in San Antonio from 1954 to the present time, during which at various times he has held local leadership positions in the party.

On March 16, 1965, SA T-1 advised that on March 13, 1965, it was learned that on that date [redacted] telephoned the residence of a Communist Party member in San Antonio and said that he wanted to see that person at the demonstration to be held on Sunday in downtown San Antonio. This was the demonstration by the San Antonio Branch of CORE and others in memory of the death of a white minister in Selma, Alabama, recently. b6 b7C

According to SA T-1, Father SHERRILL SMITH, Father MURTAUGH, and G. J. SUTTON were among those observed at the demonstration on March 14, 1965. They appeared to be among those leading the demonstration. There appeared to be more than 200 people there.

On March 17, 1965, SA T-8 advised that on March 16, 1965, [redacted] said he had tried to contact a Communist Party member on the evening of March 13, 1965, to remind that person about the demonstration that was taking place on March 14, 1965, for the Unitarian minister who was killed in Selma, Alabama. This demonstration was to take place at the Alamo in downtown San Antonio. [redacted] apologized for waiting so late to call that Communist Party member to remind him of this, stating that he should have called earlier. b6 b7C

[redacted] was very enthusiastic regarding the demonstration which was held at the Alamo on March 14, 1965, and stated that everyone who saw him and talked to him were very nice to him. [redacted] stated that with all the publicity he received as b6 b7C

having been at the demonstration, he received only one bad report and that was from the woman who telephoned him and told him that he was doing more harm to the civil rights movement by being at a demonstration than he was doing good.

In speaking about the demonstration, [redacted] was extremely happy that so many students from St. Mary's University took part in the demonstration. He was also glad to see so many Catholic nuns now involved in the struggle for civil rights. b6 b7C

[redacted] mentioned that more and more people are getting involved in the civil rights movement. He stated that even his 87-year old mother-in-law who is living in Alabama took part in a demonstration recently. b6 b7C

On March 26, 1965, SA T-1 advised that although [redacted] urged attendance at the CORE demonstration on March 14, 1965, in San Antonio, it is not believed the Communist Party had any influence in, or control of, the demonstration. b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 26, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference San Antonio Memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

for years. She said she attended a Communist Party State conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on same. She said she was a member of the Communist Party State Board. She said she attended these State Communist Party conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-7 (12/44)

Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the Communist Party meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio.

SA T-1 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, also known as Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a Communist Party member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-1 (3/22/65)

Source identified WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE as communist sympathizers.

SA T-1 (4/25/63)

Source advised that JAMES SAGER, husband of MANUELA SAGER, was known to informant

Corrected per SA airtel 4/12/65

FBI

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P)

100-151548*

RE: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of LHM captioned and dated same as instant airtel.

Enclosed herewith for the New York office is one copy of LHM.

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated locally to OSI, ONI, 112th INTC, and two copies are being furnished to Secret Service, San Antonio.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON, [redacted], JAMES SAGER, WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE

3-Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
13-San Antonio
(2-100-9845)
(1-157-272 CORE)
(1-157-94-Sub 1) (RM, SAN ANTONIO)
(1-100-3803 G. J. SUTTON)
(1-100-3193 L. TAYLOR)
(1-100-7232 STANFORD)
(1-100-9434 [redacted])
(1-100-8399 E. LYTLE)
(1-100-8400 W. LYTLE)
(1-100-9282 [redacted])
(1-101-9 JAMES SAGER)
(1-66-1620)

100-153785-1172

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 1 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JMK/dnb

SA 100-9845

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-2: Former [redacted] (deceased)	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR b7D
SA T-3: Former [redacted] (deceased)	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-4: Former [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-5: Former [redacted] (deceased)	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-6: NY 694-S*	
SA T-7: Former [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
SA T-8: [redacted]	[redacted]

Special Agent of the FBI who witnessed the demonstration is SA JOHN J. CREEDEN, JR.

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed LHM is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-6, and SA T-8, informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : NEW YORK (100-153735) DATE: 3/26/65

FROM : SA THOMAS J. DEVINE (#42)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

NY 2360-S* on 3/15/65 advised that [redacted], that date, commented he had gone to the March (a March was held in Harlem, 3/14/65, to protest efforts to deny Negroes voting rights in Alabama) with "The Worker" and no one was there to help distribute the paper. [redacted] stated 4-8 people were to help distribute the paper. [redacted] said he could not be at the mobilization point since he had another meeting. [redacted] couldn't make the March because he was lame. b6 b7C

According to another source, NY 2362-S* on 3/15/65, HENRY WINSTON commented that [redacted] went to the March (3/14/65) with 1,000 "Workers" and came back with 1,000. b6 b7C

1 - New York (100-117708) [redacted] (#42)
1 - New York (97-169) (THE WORKER) (#42)
1 - New York (100-143915) [redacted] (#42)
1 - New York (100-62847) [redacted] (#42)

b6 b7C

TJD: egb
(5)

100-153735-1178

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 26 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

SAC, NEW YORK 3/29/65

SA [redacted] (45) b6 b7C

COMINFIL, STATEN ISLAND CORE
ES-C

Identity of Source [redacted] b7D

Description of Info CORE meeting, SI, NY.

Date Received 3/9/65

Original Located [redacted] b7D

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) [redacted] (45)
1 - New York 100-111573 [redacted] (45) b6
1 - New York 100-141162 [redacted] (46) b7C
1 - New York 100-152309 [redacted] (46) b7D
1 - New York 100-149714 [redacted] (46)
1 - New York 100-153735 [redacted] (42)
1 - New York 100-153249 (41)

VJS:pcc
(7)

100-153735-1179

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 29 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

Meeting of Staten Island Chapter, C.O.R.E. at Markham Houses Community Center, West New Brighton S.I. March 2, 1965

Meeting began 8:30 P.M.

In attendance were: [redacted] b6 b7C

Meeting was concerned with:

Fund-raising event planned for late April. Because of the intensity of civil-rights campaigns, particularly in Albama and Mississippi, the treasury of the National C.O.R.E. organization has been severely depleted. All local chapters have been asked to promote fund-raising activities to aid the parent organization. A committee had been formed to work on the fund-raising event.

Another "Operation Windowshop" which is being planned by the S.I. Civil Rights Council which is composed of all the organized civil rights groups. Plans were made to send a couple of C.O.R.E. members to the C.R. Council meeting slated for March 4.

Alleged acts of discrimination in housing and education which were discussed.

Meeting ended 10:55 P.M.

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (3-21-58)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-29-2011

Date: 3/29/65

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
3/2/65	[redacted] (who has furnished rel. info in past)	SA JOHN F. LANGTRY

b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☒ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Dictated 3/4/65 (Date) to [redacted]

Transcribed 3/9/65

Authenticated by Informant 3/15/65

Date of Report 3/2/65

b6
b7C

Date(s) of activity

Current

Brief description of activity or material

New York District CP activity in connection with the School Boycott

File where original is located if not attached

[redacted]

b7D

Remarks:

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - [redacted] (INV) (42)
1 - NY 100-96727 [redacted] (47)
1 - NY 100-128823 (CPUSA, NYD, DOM. ADM. ISSUES) (42)
1 - NY 100-67670 [redacted] (42)
1 - NY 100-153735 (CIRM) (42)

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JFL:msb
(5)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 6922 on 4/24/78
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.42 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION indef.

CONFIDENTIAL

Block Stamp

100-153735-1180
SEARCHED ... INDEXED
SERIALIZED ... FILED

3/2/65

The only known CP members to be active in the current school boycott as pickets or as workers are [redacted], who is a member of the 6th A. D. Club, KCCP, and [redacted], who is a member of the Brownsville Club of the KCCP. b6 b7C

It is known that [redacted] has gone to Reverend Galamison and volunteered her services in the school boycott to hand out leaflets or any work they have in mind. b6 b7C

The New York District CP's position in regard to the boycott is that the Party is against the boycott since there is no unity between Galamison's group and the other civil rights organizations. According to the Party, this is desperately needed, a unity between all organizations to carry off a successful operation. However, since Galamison has started the boycott and although the Party disagrees with his idea, they have decided to support him. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Party is afraid that if Galamison or other civil rights groups are not careful, there could be a backlash brought on by one of the organizations called PAT. The Party feels that PAT will counterattack against Galamison's idea and, in their opinion, this organization is one of the best political action groups in the city.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-29-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
March 29, 1965

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETINGS
MARCH 20-21, 1965, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 22, 1965, that on March 20 and 21, 1965, meetings of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Negro Commission were held at the Woodstock Hotel, West 43rd Street, between Broadway and 6th Avenue, New York, New York. Of the 30 to 35 persons in attendance at the March 20, 1965, meeting, the following CP members were observed to be present:

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b7C

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
[redacted]
TED BASSETT
[redacted]
IRVING POTASH
JACK STACHEL
GUS HALL
ARNOLD JOHNSON
GEORGE MEYERS
GEORGE MORRIS
[redacted]
DOROTHY HEALEY
JAMES TORMEY
MIKE DAVIDOW
[redacted]
BETTY GANNETT

Of the approximately 20 persons present at the March 21, 1965, meeting, the following CP members were observed to be in attendance:

100-153735-1181

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 1 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
[redacted] b6 b7C
DOROTHY HEALEY
GUS HALL
JACOB GREEN
[redacted]
TED BASSETT
[redacted]
JACK STACHEL
[redacted]
JAMES TORMEY

The meeting of March 20, 1965, got under way at about 10:15 a.m. with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT requesting nominations for chairman. [redacted] from Detroit was subsequently selected as chairman for the session. b6 b7C

[redacted] then informed those present that the agenda for the meetings would consist of a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP National Negro Commission Chairman, which would be an analysis of a political situation in view of the Negro struggle. [redacted] then said that GEORGE MORRIS would talk about labor and the Negro alliance and lastly, [redacted] would talk on civil rights. b6 b7C

On March 29, 1965, the source advised that the CP National Center had paid all the expenses of those attending the meeting since they wanted representatives from all parts of the country. The source said that National Negro Commission meetings which would be local in character will be held later on in the year with the Mid-West and West Sections meeting as a group and the East Section meeting as another group.

During the morning LIGHTFOOT and GEORGE MORRIS made their respective reports and in the afternoon [redacted] talked about civil rights. All of the reports concerned facts which had already been made known to the world through news media and emphasized the fact that the American Negro was on the move in quest of full equality as an American citizen. b6 b7C

On March 29, 1965, the source said that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT during the morning of March 20, 1965, made a report which was later set forth in full in the March 28, 1965, issue

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

LIGHTFOOT in making the report stated that if President LYNDON JOHNSON's voter registration bill was passed without compromising amendments, a strengthening Democratic political structure would emerge in the U. S.

LIGHTFOOT said that the registration of additional millions of Negro voters would change the political complexion of Congress and the country and that a new political force would emerge in the Southern U. S.

LIGHTFOOT emphasized that the demonstrations in Selma, Alabama, signalized a new stage in the struggle for full freedom and indicated a break with gradualism and tokenism.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that religious groups were now active in the Civil Rights Movement along with Trade Unions and these facts showed that a new and better relationship between the Negro people's movements was developing.

LIGHTFOOT acknowledged that Negro people who lived in ghettos were not yet fully involved in the Civil Rights Movement.

LIGHTFOOT warned that an expanded war in Vietnam and Southeast Asia would make the Negro people and the fight for their freedom a prime casualty. He therefore urged that efforts be made to end the U. S. war against the Vietnamese people.

The source stated on March 29, 1965, that GEORGE MORRIS in his report of March 20, 1965, reviewed the past history of the labor movement stressing that the Party had assisted in the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. MORRIS called upon the Negroes in the working class movement to form a closer association with all Trade Unions and to be more active in bringing forth their grievances. MORRIS stressed that Negro workers in the future should strive for active leadership in their unions. MORRIS stressed the necessity of Negro and white workers in full alliance.

The source also on March 29, 1965, said that [redacted] on March 20, 1965, talked at length about the Civil Rights Movement in the U. S. pointing out that many and varied

b6
b7C

organizations had played an important role in the movement. He said that it was essential that these various organizations act in a unified manner in order to insure final success.

The source on March 29, 1965, said that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT during the course of the day made the statement that each person present should go back to his District and work on a program which would assist the Civil Rights Movement. There were no specific directives or programs of action set forth during the day's events.

The source on March 22, 1965, said that during the second day, March 21, 1965, [redacted] acted as chairman. b6 b7C

Just prior to the morning session HENRY WINSTON pointed out that President LYNDON JOHNSON was sending Federal troops to Selma, Alabama, to assist the civil rights marchers who were walking to Montgomery, Alabama.

During the rest of the day there was a full discussion on the reports made the previous day and again the facts brought out were the same as those presented in various news media.

The source on March 29, 1965, advised that GUS HALL, CP General Secretary, during the course of the day made a 15-20 minute talk in which he stressed that a revolutionary movement, which was involving both the Negroes and the working class, was rapidly developing in the U. S. He urged those present to continue to have faith in the rank and file working men, both white and Negro, and asked that "The Worker" be supported since it was an organ of these revolutionary movements.

The source on March 22, 1964, said that following the discussion HENRY WINSTON told those present that before the U. S. Government had brought the most recent conspiracy charges against the CP, a CP National Convention had been planned but this had to be abandoned in view of the trial.

WINSTON then stated that "we" feel that the Party has a good opportunity to defeat the McCarran Act and that after the CP triumphs in the trial to be held next Fall, a CP National Convention will be held. WINSTON said that after the Party had won out, it would be legal and would no longer

be subjected to harrassment by the Federal Government. WINSTON stated that after the McCarran Act had been defeated, the Party could hold its National Convention, project a program of action and find its way into the main stream of the Negro people's movement.

WINSTON stressed that at the present time the CP would have to be extremely cautious about involvement in the Negro movement and he was going to set up a subcommittee of JAMES JACKSON, [redacted] and [redacted] to study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution on various aspects of the Negro struggle. b6 b7C

The source on March 29, 1965, advised that WINSTON had been concerned about the CP becoming involved in the Negro movement too openly. The source said that WINSTON was afraid that if this happened, it would appear that the movement was CP dominated. The source also advised on March 29, 1965, that JACK STACHEL was to be a member of the above-mentioned subcommittee.

The source on March 29, 1965, said that the subcommittee set up by WINSTON was to draw up a resolution which would deal with all of the aspects of the Negro revolution so that after the CP won out in its coming trial in October and had become a legal Party, it would be in a position to set up an immediate program of action in connection with the Negro revolution.

The source stated that no Party policy of a specific nature was formulated during the meeting and that [redacted] on one occasion during the meeting had remarked that factional groups among the New York CP leaders made it almost impossible to get any program of action established. b6 b7C

The source also stated on March 29, 1965, that no Party tactics with respect to the Civil Rights Movement were discussed or set forth as a program nor were there any plans made relative to demonstrations, like writing campaigns, or distribution of leaflets.

The source said that there were just general comments during the meeting in connection with the demonstration then going on in Selma, Alabama, and that there was no indication

that Party members were participating or plan to participate in the demonstration.

The source on March 29, 1965, said that the only instance of anyone in the Party being actively involved or giving guidance to anyone concerning Civil Rights demonstrations were comments made by [redacted] which indicated that he had first-hand knowledge of things going on in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Urban League, and Muslim organization in Chicago, Illinois. b6 b7C

The meetings were closed with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT talking about his recent trip to a number of African nations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DATE: March 29, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Reference Baltimore airtel and letterhead memorandum dated March 23, 1964. Letterhead memorandum was captioned, "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meetings, March 20-21, 1965, New York, New York."

Reference Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated March 25, 1965, requesting additional information and asking resubmission of letterhead memorandum by Baltimore.

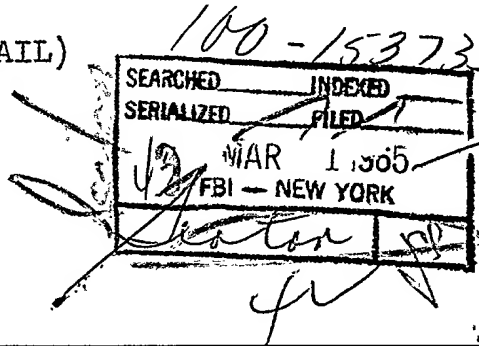
For information of the Bureau and New York, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D on March 26, 1965, orally advised that [redacted], and this combined with the acoustics in the various meeting places made it extremely difficult for him to hear the various reports in detail. He then added that he [redacted]

[redacted] on March 26, 1965, after being acquainted b7D with questions set forth in above-referenced Bureau airtel of

5 - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
(1 - 100-442529; CIRM)
3 - New York (Enclosures 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-153735; CIRM)
1 - WFO (Enclosure 1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - Baltimore (1 - 100-23443; CIRM)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

RCN:dfm
(13)

100-153735-1182



b7D

March 25, 1965, said that he would be meeting with GEORGE MEYERS on March 27, 1965, and March 28, 1965, and would endeavor to obtain additional information regarding the National Negro Commission meeting of March 20-21, 1965. The added information as obtained from GEORGE MEYERS on March 27-28, 1965, was furnished to SA ROBERT C. NORTON on March 29, 1965, and is set forth in attached letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meetings, March 20-21, 1965, New York, New York." Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished with this airtel to New York and one to WFO. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source is [redacted]. b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because data reported by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

To further protect his identity, the letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

File 100- 153735-1183 thru 1185 Date 5/11/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☒ Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
~~1186~~ 1185	Serial sent to Bureau, per Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77, titled; Bernard S. Lee v. Clarence M. Kelley, et. al. BuFile 62-117194d	

Section #23
Employee

RECHARGE Date

To From

Initials of Clerk Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/29/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Chicago airtel to the Director dated 3/25/65.

Attached hereto for the Bureau are three (3) copies and attached to each copy of this letter one copy of an informant statement concerning a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, held on March 20, 21, 1965.

This information was furnished by [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 23, 24, 1965. b7D

The original informant report is maintained in Chicago file [redacted].

3 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Baltimore (RM)
(1 - 100-12076) (GEORGE MYERS) b6
(1 - 100-) (CIRM) b7C
(1 - 100-10584) (JAKE GREEN)
2 - Boston (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
2 - Cleveland (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (CONNIE BART)
4 - Detroit (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (Negro American Labor Council)
(1 - 100-) (CP, Strategy in Industry)
6 - Los Angeles (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (DOROTHY HEALEY)
(1 - 100-) (CORE)
(1 - 100-) (United Civil Rights Committee)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]

100-153735-1187

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

b6
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(Copies cont. ii page)

33- New York (RM)

CG 100-41324

3 - Mobile (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (CP, USA, Political Activities)
(1 - 100-) (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Com.)

33 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-79717) (CP, USA, Political Activities)
(1 - 100-89590) (CP, USA, Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100-89691) (CP, USA, Domestic Ad. Issues)
(1 - 100-84994) (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-27539) (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA, Organization)
(1 - 100-80634) (CP, USA, Farmers Matters)
(1 - 100-) (GEORGE MORRIS)
(1 - 100-13483) (BETTY TORMEY)
(1 - 100-15946) (JIM TORMEY)
(1 - 100-48033) (IRVING POTASH)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (EUGENE GORDON)
(1 - 100-79025) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (CONNIE BART)
(1 - 100-83317) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (MIKE DAVIDOW)
(1 - 100-18065) (JACK STACHEL)
(1 - 100-) (TED BASSETT)
(1 - 100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON)
(1 - 100-) (Negro American Labor Council)
(1 - 100-) (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Com.)
(1 - 100-) (Council of Federated Organizations)
(1 - 100-) (CORE)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) (Revolutionary Action Movement)
(1 - 100-) (Progressive Labor)
(1 - 100-) (JESSE GRAY)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]

2 - Philadelphia (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) [redacted]

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(Copies cont. iii page)

CG 100-41324

2 - San Francisco (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (ROSCOE PROCTOR)
7 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted]) b7D
(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-) (CP, Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100-18953) (CP, Organization)
(1 - 157-397) (RAM)
(1 - 100-36644) (NALC)
PHK/rms
(68)

Chicago, Illinois
March 23, 24, 1965

A meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was held on March 20 and 21, 1965, in the Woodstock Hotel in Manhattan, New York. Present at the meeting were:

GUS HALL
HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
JIM and BETTY TORMEY (BETTY present 3/20/65 only)
IRVING POTASH (present 3/20/65 only)
GEORGE MORRIS
GEORGE MYERS
[redacted]
JAKE GREEN from Baltimore
[redacted]
EUGENE GORDON from New York
[redacted]
DOROTHY HEALEY from California
CONNIE BART, who is moving to Cleveland
HOSEA HUDSON from New York
[redacted]
MIKE DAVIDOW from "The Worker"
ROSCO PROCTOR from California
JACK STACHEL from New York
TED BASSETT
ARNOLD JOHNSON
[redacted]
[redacted]

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The discussion agenda was a main report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT followed by two sub-reports, one by GEORGE MORRIS on the Negro-labor alliance, and one by [redacted] on trends in civil rights movement, all three reports to be given one after the other and then discussion from the floor. b6 b7C

LIGHTFOOT's opening report, in essence, is as follows:

The tremendous significance in developments in Selma, Alabama, puts the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. If it will be successful, it could mark the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. It would mean more than any previous political struggle in terms of political progress. The registration features of the bill proposed by President JOHNSON will make possible changes in the entire world situation. In 1960, JOHN F. KENNEDY recognized that the Negro vote in the South could hold the balance of power for the entire South. The change in political structure of the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. It will be possible to restore what was lost in the reconstruction period. The question is what was behind JOHNSON's speech? There was a recognition on the part of

certain sections of the ruling class that there could be no stopping of the movement for equality and, therefore, it was necessary to try and control the development in favor of maintaining capitalism. This action by JOHNSON proves the correctness of the Party's line in the 1964 elections. In spite of all of the problems presented by the JOHNSON Administration's attack on North Viet Nam and his slowness in Alabama, it is inconceivable that with a GOLDWATER in the White House, any fight back would have been successful. It is of utmost importance that the coalition that brought about the defeat of GOLDWATER and is now acting in Alabama, this coalition must be further strengthened. JOHNSON, LIGHTFOOT continued, is a very skilled politician and they would have to give the devil his due. In spite of tremendous pressure and opposition, he has been able to keep the coalition together. However, the Party must not give up its political criticism of the Administration, even through the proposals of some amendments to the bill. There must be no more casualties in this civil rights struggle. There must be promotion of the civil rights fighters. The literacy tests must be thrown out completely. For labor, there must now begin their organizational

drive in the South. The line of struggle in the South is quite clear and the North must find ways to supplement this struggle. The right to vote is the link that can move the coalition forward. It was not until 1963, that the northern industrial cities actually got into the civil rights fight. The main struggle in the North has been centered around school boards and education. Now the struggle in the North must be how to use the vote effectively in determining political future. The main question is what happens in the Negro communities? This means the Party must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. A big void exists in the movement. The Party can no longer work like it did in the old days. We must work with existing organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire movement. Particularly is there a void in the Negro community. The civil rights organizations just do not penetrate into the ghetto. LIGHTFOOT continued that as far as life in the ghetto is concerned, the problems stem from the economic relationships in the ghettos. Particularly is this true when you think of the problems of Negro youth. It is impossible to continue much longer where Negro youth are systematically excluded from the job market. There

must be a program developed to combat this. LIGHTFOOT further indicated that the socialist perspectives of the Party must be enlarged and presented to the Negro community. We must develop a program which helps build a socialist cadre. The role of the left in the struggle is of key importance. We must meet the ideological challenge that tries to exclude us from participation. Negro communists must fight for citizenship in the civil rights movement. Every district where there are Negro cadre, they must relate to the civil rights movement. LIGHTFOOT proposed that we try to initiate conferences in the Negro community dealing with the problems in that community. LIGHTFOOT further proposed that we must strengthen our Party's role in the South and that there be established in each district three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South. That, in essence, is LIGHTFOOT's report although it took some two hours. It mainly emphasized and re-emphasized the significance of the Selma developments and spent a great deal of time stressing the potential of that development.

The next sub-report was by GEORGE MORRIS on the Negro-labor alliance. The following is the essence of that report:

MORRIS indicated that the trade union movement is changing for the better in this period. Where there has been struggle in the trade union, it was only a moral approach to Jim Crow and it has mainly centered on small questions of solidarity to the civil rights movement. There was a time when there was head-on collision between the civil rights movement and the labor movement as reflected in the sharp battle at the San Francisco convention between GEORGE MEANY and A. PHILIP RANDOLPH. Following that struggle, the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) was formed in order to organize the Negro workers. The NALC never quite fulfilled its potential. There were many tensions developed between the labor movement and the civil rights movement in the past. Now there has been some breakthroughs. The trade unionist that was in charge of the civil rights program for the union has now been replaced by someone from United Auto Workers (UAW). This new head has taken a more vigorous position in regards to civil rights, and it was he who called for labor delegations to Selma and help organized some of them. The March on Washington helped change the character and the attitude of the trade union movement on civil rights. MEANY was opposed to the March on

Washington, but the labor movement participated anyway. MORRIS concluded that the civil rights movement acts as a powerful pressure force on the trade union movement. There have been some significant advances as a result of this pressure, and MORRIS mentioned the examples of the brewery workers in New York who signed a new contract which will bring many more Negro workers into the shops and the equal opportunities pledge that the unions made, should be used to force them to end Jim Crow. There are still negative aspects and certain tensions that still exist, but the legal basis for progress has been made in the unions. As far as the trends toward the Negro-labor alliance, MORRIS said the Washington march made a tremendous stride in that direction. In 1964, the UAW convention further consolidated that direction. However, if there is to be solid support, the civil rights movement must move into economic struggles which will link them directly with labor struggles. The right to work laws must be repealed and the civil rights movement must help in that repeal. The Selma struggle, of course, must be supported by labor, and we must find ways to strengthen the struggle for peace. There are over 1½ million Negroes in the trade union

movement. Most of them are not in the skilled crafts. However, they do form a pressure group against labor bureaucracy. The organization of Negro caucuses in the trade union movement is a progressive thing. Some of the Negro workers would not agree with the struggle for super-seniority since many Negroes now have been in trade union movements for years. Many of the Negro trade union leaders are not leaders in the civil rights movement. The NALC did not quite make it because there was not an aggressive policy. The next step in substantiating the Negro-labor alliance is the development of the struggle on economic questions and in this we must activate the Negro trade unionists to play a more active role within the union.

HENRY WINSTON took the floor. WINSTON indicated that he was critical of two comrades who neglected their responsibilities at this meeting. One was [redacted] from Harlem who had the responsibility of being at the Party office to instruct the out-of-town delegates where the meeting was being held. [redacted] was two hours late and comrades from out-of-town had to wait outside in the cold until he arrived. TED BASSETT also had the responsibility to the meeting that he did not fulfill. When he indicated that these comrades

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should make a statement of apology and self-critically explain why they neglected their responsibilities, [redacted] spoke b6 b7C and indicated he was sorry and recognized that he made a mistake but gave no explanation as to why. TED BASSETT also apologized and indicated he had some article to get to "The Worker" and did not fulfill his other obligation.

After the lunch break, a woman came into the hall (white with a foreign accent) and indicated she wanted to ask GUS HALL a question. She was immediately told it was a private meeting and she was shunted outside the hall. WINSTON later explained that GUS HALL had appeared on a radio program called Hot Line in New York, and the audience was asked to phone in questions. One question, GUS indicated, that he did not have time to answer; therefore, the lady said when she busted into the meeting Saturday, that she wanted an answer to her question. WINSTON said that he wonders where she got the address of the meeting, and he used that as an example to indicate the seriousness of the comrades who fail to handle their responsibilities in planning the meeting.

Upon return from lunch, the sub-report by [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] from [redacted] was given as follows:

[redacted] indicated that the trends he would speak about in the civil rights movement would be colored by the experiences in Chicago and would not necessarily reflect the situation nationally. However, some information has national implication. [redacted] indicated that he would request that the tape recorder which had been running since the beginning of the meeting be stopped at a certain point because he would rather not have the remarks recorded. [redacted] indicated that there was no one overall national center in the struggle for civil rights, neither organizationally nor ideologically. There are many organizations and many forms of struggle. The South is still the central area and the North is still a supplementary struggle. There is a broad coalition of forces, the main theme of tactics being non-violent direct action. The character of the forces in the leadership still remains middle class Negro in coalition with white middle class forces and students, particularly in the white religious community which is more active now. Secondly, some sections of the Catholic Church have become more active in the movement than the other religious communities. None of the civil rights organizations have a mass base in the Negro community, and

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particularly among the working class sections of the Negro population. The trade union movement as such is not involved in the struggle although individual trade unionists speak out. Negro and white youth play a substantially large role in the civil rights movement. There are some national trends that should be noted by the Commission. At this point, [redacted] b6 b7C requested the tape recorder be turned off. [redacted] indicated one large area of struggle is the militants versus the conservatives, and [redacted] indicated that after the Democratic national convention in 1964, the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi was rejected at that convention and the white liberal organizations became seriously alarmed. Under the leadership of the National Council of Churches, a series of conferences were held with the leaders of civil rights organizations, all except Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The character of these meetings was an attempt to control the developing civil rights movement under the leadership of the established liberal organizations, and they felt that SNCC was getting things out of hand. They destroyed the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), they redbaited SNCC, and they threatened to withdraw funds from the project after their

requests were not met. This policy had almost disasterous effect. It created wide gaps between the young freedom fighters in the South and the national leaderships of all the organizations, until the tempo of the movement and the events prevented public blowups. The redbaiting has increased. There is continuous pressure from the FBI on Reverend KING. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) leadership meets regularly with the FBI whenever they request it, and if too many suspicions arise around any individual, CORE usually dismisses them. BAYARD RUSTIN, at a recent meeting, spoke against wholesale redbaiting and tried to develop a program which could include the left, but at the same time prevent them from having any serious policy making positions. On the ideological front, [redacted] posed the following questions: b6 b7C

1. Should we fight for a single overall center for civil rights? Then the answer, of course, is no. However, [redacted] indicated certain organizations deserve special emphasis. They are SNCC and NALC. b6 b7C

2. Has the Negro middle class exhausted its potential? [redacted] said no, but the Party's responsibility is to concentrate on strengthening the working class base. b6 b7C

3. Is the white liberal the main enemy? [redacted] indicated no, but the fight for Negro leadership in the civil rights movement is key. b6 b7C

4. Can freedom be won on the state monopoly capitalism? [redacted] indicated that this question could very well open up a useful debate in the civil rights movement and help develop socialist perspectives. b6 b7C

[redacted] further indicated the movement cannot continue without coming to grips with the economic problems of the Negro masses. [redacted] then outlined the following tasks: b6 b7C

1. All-out fight for unity of the movement;

2. The broadest unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people;

3. Ideological documents answering the many questions in the civil rights movement;

4. Consider for the North a left center in the ghetto.

Lastly, [redacted] closed by lauding the Party's past role in the struggle for civil rights and indicated that the slogans the Party advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses, and even President JOHNSON now says, "We shall overcome." b6 b7C

This was the end of [redacted] report. b6 b7C

The first speaker was [redacted] from [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] indicated that [redacted] report as far as she can see is an accurate description of the trends. CORE and SNCC in the South have become very closely aligned. The switch from the Mississippi Democratic Party to Alabama voter registration, however, was not a conscious shift. There had been activities in Alabama since 1962, led by SNCC. There was a followup of the Mississippi Freedom Party after the convention, and there is substantial struggle in that State. In Alabama, SNCC is the organization with the deepest mass base. There is some resentment in SNCC since they did all of the ground work then Reverend KING comes in and takes over the movement. There is tremendous pressure on the civil rights groups to become aligned to the JOHNSON Administration. The reason that SNCC has its prestige is because neither [redacted] nor [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] have ever been involved in White House discussions. Also in SNCC, there is the current of thought that a fundamental change with the social structure is necessary for freedom.

MIKE DAVIDOW indicated that the problems of the ghetto is a peculiar problem in the North and demands concentration by the Party. The concentration should be on the economic

problems, and these problems must be tackled seriously by the development of a program. The march that took place in Harlem in support of Selma indicates that the people of Harlem want the support in their struggles in the South, but they also demand that some action take place in Harlem itself.

GEORGE MYERS indicated the basis of social change in the South is in the economic relationships of the South, and he has written an article which will be in the next "Political Affairs" which will go into detail. MYERS further indicated that Negro labor unity is growing around the question of political action. The Freedom Party of Mississippi deserves the widest support. If the Party can move on economic questions, it will help build the Negro labor alliance. There must be a struggle to get the right to work laws repealed. MYERS indicated he agrees with the building of the Party in the South, and we must consider sending people to live in the South plus financial help. MYERS also indicated that the struggle for home rule in Washington, D.C. should demand serious attention.

TED BASSETT indicated that the sending of troops, for the nationalization of the National Guard of Alabama is a

tremendous advance for the JOHNSON Administration. All the while JOHNSON was conducting activities to avoid sending of troops. Now the Party's task is to fight for the bill and to push for amendments to that bill.

[redacted] stated that in Los Angeles, there were tremendous demonstrations in support of Alabama. The first ones were led by CORE around the Federal Building. b6 b7C Later, CORE gave up its leadership because of internal problems. There has been some discussion in CORE and SNCC as to what constitutes leadership. Some seem to feel that leadership means you only carry out what the rank and file suggests. There was formed in California a new organization called the United Civil Rights Committee under a Reverend BROOKINS. It was this organization that called the big march and has developed a sustained activity on Selma. [redacted] helped in the ideological discussions in this civil rights committee to unify the approach to the march. The Party in California has many problems in understanding and developing a unified approach to the civil rights movement. [redacted] also indicated it is necessary to link the struggle in the South with the fight against the war in Viet Nam. [redacted]

also indicated that Negro cadre should be helped to play more of a role in the civil rights movement.

[redacted] spoke again and indicated that the materials put out by the Party have been inadequate. Some of it, she said, has a negative effect. She indicated that "The Worker" sometimes messes up the stories. On the question of labor, she said there is little going on and some of it is late and there needs to be a program to step this up. [redacted] also indicated she feels the Party must do more to present itself to the civil rights movement.

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The meeting on Sunday, March 21, 1965, opened with HOSEA HUDSON. HUDSON indicated that he did not believe the comrades who were criticized Saturday realized the seriousness of the problem. He gave an experience he had while working in the South where meetings were organized during the time the police were changing shifts. He indicated that gave them about five minutes to get together and any comrades who did not show up within that five minutes did not meet. HUDSON indicated LIGHTFOOT's report met with his agreement and indicated that President JOHNSON's speech on the right to vote would not solve

all problems. He further indicated this was not the first right to vote struggle in the South and gave certain experiences that the Party had when he was in Alabama. He further indicated that the Party must get out more educational material to help equip the freedom fighters in their struggle for Negro rights. He also agreed that the rank and file of the trade union movement in the South is not being mobilized by the leadership of the trade union movement to participate in the struggle.

[redacted] indicated that the right to vote movement can also be extended in the North and West because Puerto Rican and Mexican Americans are deprived of their right to vote on the basis of certain literacy tests that are on the law books. The right to vote bill must get rid of the poll tax. [redacted] indicated that the unemployment rate in the Negro communities and the low income makes these problems of utmost importance in the Party's work, particularly among the youth. There must be support to the progressive parts of the problems in some agencies, particularly since these agencies have been redbaited and otherwise attacked. Even after training of Negro youth by some of these agencies, there are still insufficient job opportunities available. We should think of how to organize grass roots movements in the Negro community.

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GUS HALL took the floor and indicated he wanted to speak only on one question--that is, the downgrading of the working class that is taking place in certain left circles. He quoted from articles from left wing other than communist publications which indicated the questioning of the role of the working class in the struggle for progress in this country. HALL said that this is a serious challenge for the Party and must be met. HALL indicated that the authors of these articles try to narrow the working class down to fit their own conclusions They eliminate the Negro workers, the white collar workers, the unemployed, the youth that have never worked, the wives of workers, the youth of working class families, the retired workers and the workers that actually run the automated machinery and they eliminate students of working class families. They almost narrow the trade union movement and working class movement down to the few white officials of the trade unions. The class composition of the Selma struggle indicates that the backbone of the movement are workers. After you pass through the few leaders of the movement who make up the articulate leadership, the rest are workers. HALL is writing an article called the Labor Negro Community which he intends to deal with these fundamental questions. There are two processes in

America, HALL indicated--the struggle of the working class for better living conditions and the struggles of the Negro people's movement for freedom. The objectives of the Party must be to merge these into one unified struggle such as took place during the 1964 elections. The fight against poverty can be one of the main examples. We in the Party must guard against the downgrading of the working class.

JAKE GREEN from Baltimore indicated he had had meetings of the Negro Commission of the Baltimore CP prior to this meeting. He indicated in a very negative tone that there was extreme dissatisfaction with the method of carrying out decisions of the Negro Commission held in Chicago. GREEN indicated that the analysis of what is happening in the Negro field is just not enough. The Party must evaluate its work and see how it can contribute. GREEN was critical of the report by GEORGE MORRIS because he felt it did not meet the problem. He was warmer to the report given by [redacted] because it tried to answer some of the problems. GREEN indicated that in Baltimore, the Commission has asked what was the Party's status in all of these struggles? GREEN also indicated that there should be a Party program outlined

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for all districts. GREEN wanted to know what happened to the proposals that the Commission made at its last meeting, and also the line of the national convention had not been re-evaluated. GREEN indicated they wanted national perspectives for the Party. GREEN concluded by indicating that the Party's position on NALC needed re-evaluation because he feels that this organization could be a weapon in building Negro-white unity in labor.

The next speaker was [redacted] from [redacted] b6 b7C He indicated that he was disappointed that "The Worker" was not placed on the agenda of the Commission because he feels very strongly that the paper could be a useful weapon in the struggle for civil rights. There has been massive demonstrations in the Boston area, and [redacted] went on to describe those demonstrations. Nowhere was there any indication of any serious leadership being given by the Party in these demonstrations, although [redacted] indicated that Party people had participated.

[redacted] from [redacted] b6 b7C gave an example of how the Party could help stimulate activities in the Negro community. He stated that CORE had started a Jobs For Youth

project in Harlem, but had given it up after it ran into difficulty. A small group of Negro youth then took over the program and issued a statement to the community asking for support to a program to win jobs for Negro youth. They now have five full-time people working for only a minimum salary, and they have organized a community center. They solicited funds from the businesses of the community and trade unions, and they asked various business enterprises to list their job opportunities with them and they in turn turned them over to young people who participate in the center program. They also made contact with the legitimate agencies that have been in the field and are developing a cooperative working relationship with them. They have organized a sports program; they have developed relationships with the other civil rights organizations, and they have organized the parents of the young people. [redacted] continued indicating that the Party did not have a program for its ghetto activities and, therefore, it is floundering. He further continued that Negro cadre must be released to work in the Negro community, and he criticized the national leadership for not seeing that the struggle in Selma would be a national highlight in the struggle

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for civil rights. Lastly, he was critical of the Party's youth program in that it did not have the ideological know-how to jump into the civil rights program.

GUS HALL interrupted to ask a question as to where in Harlem could there develop a conference around three questions--the elimination of the literacy tests in New York for voting; reapportionment and proportional representation. [redacted] indicated that he thinks it will be possible.

[redacted] spent a great deal of his discussion on insisting that we unite the struggle for Negro freedom with the struggle for peace. He further developed the point that the Negro youth had not been seriously reached by either the Party or the civil rights movement. He then spent time discussing the Negro intelligentia. He indicated that independent of the Party, groups of Negro intellectuals have been meeting and discussing the future of the freedom movement. [redacted], has been leading a group of cultural figures in such discussion. [redacted] line is one of armed aggression and works closely with organizations such as Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), the Unity Council and the "Progressive Labor" people. [redacted] indicated that he has

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been fighting this line without too much success and in one instance, his life was threatened. There must be, [redacted] b6 b7C continued, articles in "Political Affairs" combating the position of [redacted], and all other publications we have in our influence should be used to combat this line. [redacted] further indicated that we should reform the cultural commission of the Party and develop a discussion for an art program. We should try to amend the war on poverty bill so that it will include Negro artists. And lastly, the Party should reassess JESSE GRAY's program and JESSE GRAY himself and make a decision as to whether we support it or not.

JIM TORMEY indicated that there had been a conference on the upper west side dealing with some questions of proportional representation and reapportionment and it may be possible that other conferences can be organized. TORMEY indicated his agreement with [redacted] report and b6 b7C particularly on the emphasis dealing with concentration on building the working class component to the civil rights movement. TORMEY indicated that GUS HALL's article on the Negro labor community will be most helpful. The civil rights movement has a tremendous influence on the trade union movement,

and the Party should help mobilize workers to the fight. TORMEY continued in his opinion, the NALC should be one of our major concerns. It is the instrument that can be used to move white workers into the struggle for freedom. The NALC is a labor-based organization and in New York, it helped negotiate an historic contract with the brewery workers and now it is moving into the building trades.

ROSCOE PROCTOR indicated that he felt uneasy because of an underestimation of how rough the fight to pass the right to vote bill will be. He further indicated that in GEORGE MORRIS' speech, there was not much activity from organized labor and that disturbs him. He agreed with the emphasis on making a fight to promote the war on poverty and other economic questions facing the Negro community. He gave one experience of how the Party had helped stimulate a jobs opportunity center in San Francisco. PROCTOR also agreed that [redacted] b6 b7C report was very stimulating and poses some serious questions for his area.

EUGENE GORDON gave a statistical study of the status of the Negro people in the United States dealing with such subjects as income, economic status, housing, educational level,

medical and life expectancy, statistics on death and birth rates. GORDON concluded by indicating that documents that come out dealing with the Negro freedom struggle should include these statistics that exposes the evils of the Jim Crow system.

[redacted], after giving a report on the demonstrations held in Detroit, mentioned the necessity for concentration on organizing Negro workers. He further indicated that the role of the Party must be more than just analyzing events, but individual Party members must commit themselves to the day-to-day activity of the civil rights movement. b6 b7C

JACK STACHEL began to speak, but because of his heart condition, cut himself short and asked to be excused.

[redacted] spoke and indicated that the NALC has not out-lived its usefulness. It does not always have to be conducting street demonstrations to be effective. She feels that because it is made up of trade unionists, it knows how to negotiate with labor on some of the economic questions facing the Negro people. She went further to discuss problems of Negro youth in Harlem and asked that a program be developed to meet this need. b6 b7C

[redacted] was the last speaker and it was decided that HENRY WINSTON would summarize the discussion, which he did as follows: b6 b7C

WINSTON indicated that he felt the meeting was a milestone in the work of the Party. All ideological programs now have to be geared for a Party convention at the end of 1965. The Mc Carran Act may prevent the Party from having a public convention, but at any rate there will be a convention. If they are successful in beating back the Mc Carran Act, then we will have a public convention. We must now establish a resolutions committee to draft documents on policy for pre-convention discussion. This committee will be chaired by JIM JACKSON and will have the following members: JACK STACHEL, [redacted]. This committee should begin immediately to gather facts for the documents. The following were questions that must be considered in the drafting of such a document. WINSTON said the basic policy of the Party based on the 1964 elections is a sound policy: b6 b7C

1. Is it possible to restrict the Negro question from the general framework of the problems of the country as a whole? For example, WINSTON continued, we must expand

the contradiction of capitalism and how these contradictions relate to the Negro struggle--such questions of war and peace, the election policies and the Party.

2. Why is Alabama the focal point of the Negro struggle today and answers by indicating that Alabama is the most industrialized State in the South. It has a strong working class and has an indigenous movement staffed by Negro workers with a long history of class struggles.

3. The document must give the Party position on such questions as are white liberals the main enemy? This question shows a lack of confidence by certain sections of the Negro movement of the ability to win white allies.

4. The document must answer the charge that individual terror or terrorism is a legitimate form of struggle. WINSTON explained that this is a position that supports the worst enemies of the Negro people. It would drown in blood the struggle for Negro rights and would set the movement back hundreds of years. Our Party must have a forthright position against violence and terror.

5. The question of civil rights as an issue for the minority and not the majority. WINSTON explained that the ultra-

left has the position that since the Negro people are part of the majority in the world, it is up to the Negro people to fight to take over the country, and with the help of the other dark peoples of the world, this can be done. This, WINSTON indicated, is sheer cowardice because it denies the role of the Negro people in the United States and these ultra-lefts counsel the Negro people to sit back and wait until their African and Asian brothers come over and liberate them.

6. A sixth question is on the Negro-labor alliance and the question there is how to strengthen this alliance and here the role of the Party is essential. We must fight to move the trade unions into organizing the unorganized in the South. This will lay the basis for solid Negro-labor unity. We must fight to end all poll tax. We must fight to end all terror in the struggle to wipe out the Dixiecrats from the political life of our country. The war against poverty should be part of this organizing drive in the South.

7. The document must discuss concretely how to build the Party among the Negro people with particular emphasis on Negro youth.

Last but not least, although we are far behind, someone must add some information on the problems of the farm and the sharecroppers. WINSTON again reiterated he thought this was a good meeting and hoped that the decisions would be carried out.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then took the floor and indicated that WINSTON had taken care of summarizing the meeting, and since he had a few more minutes and a captive audience, he would give a few remarks on his trip abroad so as to bring this information to the Commission. LIGHTFOOT spoke about his travels; however, his remarks were not heard.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, New York (100-153735) DATE: 3/29/65

FROM : Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reurairtel dated 3/23/65 captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - C."

Referenced airtel enclosed an advertisement which appeared in the "New York Daily News," March 22, 1965, entitled "Broadway Answers Selma."

New York should follow this matter through press reports, sources and informants and should submit a letterhead memorandum subsequent to the performance on April 4, 1965, containing a summary of subversive backgrounds on the part of individuals and organizations sponsoring or participating in this affair.

100-153735-1188

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 29 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) 3/30/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

[redacted] b6 b7C

SM-C

Re NYlet to Director, FBI, 1/29/65, Boston airtel to SAC, NY, 1/13/65, and Boston letter to SAC, NY 1/26/65.

During January, 1965, Boston sources who are familiar with some activities of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, were shown a photograph of the subject and were unable to furnish any information concerning him.

Investigation by the Boston office determined that captioned subject is not identical with [redacted], the subject of NYfile 43-2112. b6 b7C

Investigation to date by NYO has disclosed that captioned subject's true name is [redacted]. b6 b7C

NY sources who are familiar with various phases of racial and subversive activity in the New York area have, to date, been unable to furnish any information that the subject has participated in race riots.

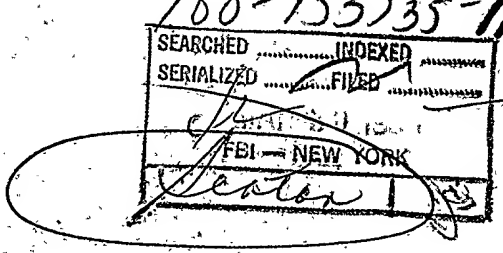
The above sources have furnished information that the subject has been in contact with individuals associated with subversive activity in the New York City area.

A report setting forth the above investigation is in preparation and will be submitted under the subject's true name when complete.

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(2 - 100-443003) [redacted] b6 b7C
1 - New York (100-154073) [redacted]
(1) - New York (100-153735) (CIRM)

WCK; wk
(6)

100-153735-1189



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

DATE: 3/29/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1247)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT OF
THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC
PARTY CHALLENGE aka
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYlets to Bureau, 1/15/65 and 2/4/65; Bulet to NY, 1/18/65.

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case. Sources utilized in attached communication are identified as follows:

4-Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
2-Jackson (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
2-Washington Field (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION) (42)
1-New York (100-144869) [redacted] (45)
1-New York (100-153481) [redacted] (45)
1-New York (157-) [redacted] (42)
1-New York (100-63507) [redacted] 46)
1-New York (100-154089) [redacted] (46)
1-New York (100-151867 [redacted] (46)
1-New York (100-114236) [redacted] (46)
1-New York (100-152509) [redacted] (46)
1-New York 100-153735
1-New York

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VJA:mbj
(19)

100-153735-1190
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
MAR 30 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

#42

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1247

Source	#1	[redacted]
"	#2	
"	#3	NY 1190-S*
"	#4	NY 3222-S*
"	#5	[redacted]
"	#6	[redacted] (concealed at his request)
"	#7	[redacted]
"	#8	
"	#9	NY 719-S*
"	#10	[redacted]
"	#11	

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b7D

Attached LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect identities of confidential sources 1, 2, 4 through 11. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Information copies are designated for JACKSON since general activity outlined herein supports the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and to WFO in view of the challenge to the seating of the regular Mississippi Congressmen in the Capitol

Enclosed LHM, together with LHM submitted 1/15/65, incorporates available information concerning the New York Committee for support of the MFDP challenge (NYC - MFDPC), and indicates that the activities of this group are directed generally to unseating the regular Mississippi Congressmen. Other incidental objectives of the group appear to be lending support from time to time to community endeavors such as the NYC school boycott and the recent welfare workers strike in NYC.

Of the elected officers of the NYC - MFDP, set forth in LHM dated 1/15/65, [redacted] pertinent characterization available in NYO files concerns [redacted]. With respect to [redacted] there is no information available that she is or has been a member of the CP. Of individuals listed as members of various committees formed within the NYC - MFDPC, [redacted] were

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reported as CP members in 1958 and 1961, respectively. Review of files on these individuals reflects that they reportedly have been associated with JESSE GRAY, himself a Security Index subject of the NYO. Contact will be made specifically with [redacted] and [redacted], both of whom are familiar with JESSE GRAY and his associates, to determine if possible the extent of participation by [redacted] in the affairs of the NYC - MFDPC. Contact will also be made with other logical racial informants and security informants to determine the extent of any CP influence in captioned organization. Following this coverage a recommendation will be made to the Bureau concerning further investigation of the organization for possible Communist involvement. b6 b7C b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-29-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 29, 1965

Bureau 100-442529
New York 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

New York Committee For Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge
Racial Matters

Reference is made to memorandum dated January 15, 1965, entitled as above.

All confidential informants referred to in this communication and in the Appendix attached have furnished reliable information in the past. Characterizations of individuals mentioned in this communication are set forth, where pertinent, at the end thereof.

Confidential source number one made available on December 23, 1964, printed material issued by the New York Committee for Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge (NYC - MFDPC). This material indicated that the New York Office for this committee is located at 514 West 126th Street, New York City. Coordinators in the New York Office of the committee were listed as [redacted] of the Northern Student Movement at the same address and [redacted] of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. b6 b7C

Confidential source number two advised on December 31, 1964, that a meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held on December 29, 1964, at Manhattanville Center, 514 West 126th Street, New York City. Only about eighteen members were present and "freedom petitions" were circulated among those present to get signatures in support of the challenge to the seating of the regular Mississippi Congressmen. [redacted] was in charge of the meeting. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

The same confidential source advised on January 8, 1965, that a general meeting of the captioned committee was held on January 5, 1965, at Manhattanville Center, New York City. It was stated at this meeting that [redacted] b6 b7C of the NYC - MFDPC was in Washington, D. C. at the time. [redacted] of the Harlem Parents Committee, was the principal speaker. He urged the members present to boycott every new school to be erected in Harlem, claiming the children would only be attending a "Jim Crow" school and would be getting inferior education.

The same source stated that a general meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held at Manhattanville Center on January 12, 1965. [redacted] b6 b7C of captioned committee, was the principal speaker. Discussed at this meeting was the text of a resolution challenging the seating of the five Mississippi Congressmen.

The same confidential source advised on February 4, 1965, that a meeting of captioned committee was held January 26, 1965, at Manhattanville Center. Only about five people were present at this meeting. Discussed were plans to contact Senators and representatives in a campaign to enlist their support for the challenge of the Mississippi Congressmen.

Confidential source number two advised on February 10, 1965, that an enlarged meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held on February 9, 1965, at Manhattanville Center. There were approximately 25 people present, including supporters from Queens, Brooklyn, Bronx and Westchester. Informant stated that [redacted] b6 b7C as of February, 1965, was serving as [redacted] and [redacted] was serving as [redacted] of captioned organization.

The same confidential source advised on January 19, 1965, that a rally was held at the Church of the Masters, 12[illegible]nd Street and Morningside Avenue, New York City, January 14, 1965, at which 300 people were present. Jesse Gray of the

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Community Council On Housing, New York City, was one of the principal speakers. He came out in support of the strike by welfare workers in New York City. [redacted] of the NYC - MFDPC stated captioned organization would support the welfare workers strike. [redacted] was present at this rally. b6 b7C

The same confidential source advised on January 5, 1965, that on December 31, 1964, a reception for Mississippi students was held in the office of Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City. This reception was given by Malcolm X, late leader of the OAAU, New York City, who was assassinated February 21, 1965. Malcolm X spoke at this reception and stated that he is supporting the MFDP.

The OAAU is characterized in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

An article in the "Long Island Press", December 28, 1964, page 2, reported that [redacted] New York, [redacted] of the Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights, had announced the formation of a committee on Long Island to support the Mississippi challenge. Two members of the Executive Board of the Long Island Coordinating Committee were named as Co-Chairmen of the Challenge Committee, namely [redacted] New York, and [redacted], New York. The article further stated that the following members of the Challenge Committee would serve as Chairmen in the five congressional districts of Long Island: b6 b7C

"First District: [redacted] and [redacted]. Second District: [redacted]. Third District: [redacted]. Fourth District: [redacted]. Fifth District: [redacted]. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Confidential source number three advised on March 5, 1944, that [redacted] was on the Executive Committee of the Midwood Communist Party Club, Second Assembly District, Kings County, New York. [redacted] at that time held the position of [redacted] of his club. b6 b7C

Confidential source number four on April 13, 1961, advised that the name [redacted], New York, was as of April, 1961, maintained in the possession of James Tormey, 215 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. b6 b7C

Confidential source number five on April 11, 1961, advised that James Tormey as of that date was a member of the Communist Party, USA National Committee, a member of the New York State Communist Party Committee, and Chairman of the Kings County Communist Party.

The "New York Guild Lawyer", monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild, May, 1963, page 3, listed the name [redacted] as a member of the Board of Directors of the New York City chapter of the National Lawyers Guild for 1963. b6 b7C

Confidential source number six advised on September 17, 1964, that the name [redacted], New York, appeared on the mailing list of the National Lawyers Guild as of September, 1964. b6 b7C

It should be noted that [redacted] is a [redacted] on Long Island. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

The National Lawyers Guild is characterized in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

Confidential source number seven advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer with the Harlem Region of the Communist Party but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential source number eight advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, Jesse Gray is no longer a Communist Party member but is friendly to the Communist Party.

Confidential source number nine advised in December, 1953, that [redacted] had been making an attempt to reach [redacted] and had been informed that [redacted] had moved to [redacted]. b6 b7C

Confidential source number ten advised May 11, 1961, that [redacted] as of May, 1961, had been transferred from Club 1 to Club 3 of the Upper West Side Section of the Communist Party. b6 b7C

A mimeographed letter dated June, 1964, from the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit, Michigan, addressed to National Lawyers Guild members included a brochure of the National Lawyers Guild and listed many of the officials of the National Lawyers Guild, [redacted] of New York was one of several Vice Presidents of the National Lawyers Guild. b6 b7C

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Confidential source number eleven advised in 1960, that [redacted] attended a meeting of the Hollis Communist Party Club, Queens County, as of May 31, 1960.

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[redacted]

1. APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

On August 19, 1964, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI headquarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-26603-C1214) DATE: 3/30/65

FROM : SA JOHN A. HAAG (41)

SUBJECT: CPUSA - NYD - HARLEM CP
IS-C

Identity of Source: [redacted], who has furnished reliable info in past (conceal) b7D
Description of Info: General Harlem activities (current)
Date received: 3/17/65
Received by: SA JOHN A. HAAG (written)
Original location: [redacted] b7D

Leaflet referred to as issued by NYD, CP has been placed in NY 100-128818 (CPNYD, LEGISLATIVE ACTIVIES).

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - [redacted] (INV)(41) b7D
1 - NY 100-153735 (CIRM)(42) b6
1 - NY 100-128818 (CPNYD-LEG. ACTIVITIES)(42) b7C
1 - NY 100-133660 [redacted](45)
1 - NY 100-62847 [redacted](46)
1 - NY 100-26603-C1214-Sub G (11th A.D. CP CLUB)(46)
1 - NY 100-144189 (FREEDOMWAYS)(42)
1 - NY 100-25857 [redacted](42)
1 - NY 100-26603-C42 (NY COUNTY CP)(45)
1 - NY 97-169 (WORKER)(42)
1 - NY 157-892 (RACIAL SITUATION, NYD)(42)
1 - NY 100-26603 (NYD, CP)(42)
1 - NY 100-136577 [redacted](45)
1 - NY 100-128813 (CPNYD, PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS)(42)
1 - NY 100-26603-C1214 (HARLEM CP)(46)

100-153735-1191
Searched Indexed
Serialized Filed
MAR 30 1965
FBI-New York

JAH:msb
(15)

NY 100-26603-C1214

New York City
Mar. 15, 1965

Announcements

[redacted] of the 11th A.D. Club of the Harlem Region, of the Communist Party, made the following announcements at the meeting of the club on Mar 12, 1965, at the residence of [redacted], at 9:00 p m - 11:10 p m. b6 b7C

(1) That Freedomway magazine, announced that they shall present, [redacted] as a lecturer on Thursday evening April 22, 1965 at the Americana Hotel 7th Ave., at 52-53rd Street New York City at 7:30 p m. Tickets are $5.00 and $10.00 each. b6 b7C

(2) [redacted] announced that he shall participate and distribute the Worker at the planned "March in Harlem for Selma Ala. Struggle. Also [redacted], and [redacted] shall also participate and distribute the Worker. b6 b7C

(3) Attached, [redacted] distributed the leaflet at the meeting of the 11th A. D. Club, on Friday evening, Mar 12, 1965 of the Legislative program for New York State in 1965, of the Communist Party of New York State. [redacted] urged all members to study this program, and distribute this leaflet on the streets, in their shops, and wherever peoples are gathered. b6 b7C

SAC (100-153735)

MAR 31 1965

SA [redacted] (#42)

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CIRM

Re memo of Supervisor [redacted] regarding interview of [redacted] and others, dated 3/8/65.

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b7C

On March 19, 1965, the writer and SA JOHN L. FAGAN contacted [redacted] in the vicinity of Lafayette and Worth Streets, after [redacted] left 80 Lafayette Street, NYC, the location of [redacted], NYC Department of Finance.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was cordial in response to agent's greeting, but when they identified themselves, he said, "We've been all through this before. Leave me alone". [redacted] turned and began to walk hurriedly towards Foley Square, and no further attempt was made to engage him in conversation.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is described as follows:

Age:
Sex:
Race:
Height:
Weight:
Characteristics:

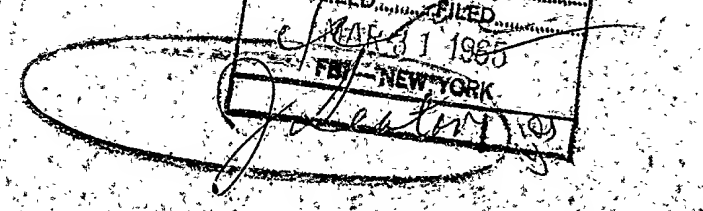
[redacted]

b6
b7C

1- 100-61516 [redacted] (#47)
1- 100-153735 (#42)
DDO:ltr
(2)

b6
b7C

100-153735-1192



DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) 3/31/65

SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

CIRM

Re Bulet to New York 1/18/65 requesting efforts be made to secure a 500 word speech of BAYARD RUSTIN on "World Peace."

Discreet efforts to date have been negative. Efforts were made through a post office box cover and through former [redacted] who [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

Atlanta will be alert to follow this matter through established sources.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York (100-153735)
1- Atlanta (100-6670)
RRN:elt
(4)

100-153735-1193

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
1965
FBI - NEW YORK

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

065-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 153735 Date 5/11/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☒ Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
1195	Serial sent to Bureau, per	
1194	Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,	
	titled; Bernard S. Lee v.	
	Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.	
	BuFile 62-117194d	
	Section #23	

Employee

RECHARGE Date

To From

Initials of Clerk Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

File 100 153735 Date 5/11/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☒ Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
1197	Serial sent to Bureau, per	
1196	Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,	
	titled; Bernard S. Lee v.	
	Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.	
	BuFile 62-117194d	

Section #23
Employee

RECHARGE Date

To From

Initials of Clerk Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

4/1/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-15125)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALA.
MARCH, 1965

44-1056*
56-354*

ReBuairtel to Atlanta, 3/24/65.

The March 19, 1965, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled, "15 Clerics Here Off to Selma," which set forth the names of 15 clergymen who left Pittsburgh that day for Selma, Ala., where they would participate in the 5-day civil rights march on Montgomery, Ala.

On 3/29/65, [redacted] University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., an established source, who has furnished reliable information in the past (protect identity), furnished the names of 128 students from colleges in the Pittsburgh area who traveled to Montgomery during 3/65, to participate in the demonstrations protesting voter discrimination. b6 b7C b7D

The Pittsburgh indices contain no identifiable pertinent information regarding the clergymen or students referred to above.

Confidential informants who are familiar with some CP and related activities in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, advised during 3/65, that they could furnish no

3-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-Mobile (Info) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh

DFW/alb
(6)

100-153735-1198

[redacted]

information concerning individuals from Western Pennsylvania or West Virginia who participated in the demonstrations protesting voter discrimination at Selma-Montgomery, Ala.

In view of the negative information developed in this matter, the above information is not being incorporated in a letterhead memorandum nor will this information be incorporated in Pittsburgh's next CIRM report.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in EN CODE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (100-438794) AND
SAC, BALTIMORE

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (100-149194)

CIRM; IS-C.

COMINFIL, SCLC; IS-C.

ON MARCH THIRTY ONE, SIXTY FIVE, NY FOUR TWO ONE TWO - S ASTERISK ADVISED BAYARD RUSTIN (ORGANIZER OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON) IN CONTACT WITH [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] ON THAT DATE. RUSTIN ADVISED HE WOULD BE IN BALTIMORE ON APRIL ONE - TWO, SIXTY FIVE, TO ATTEND MEETING OF ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF SCLC. RUSTIN SAID HE WAS TRYING TO "BAIL OUT KING ON THAT STUPID BOYCOTT THING" (ALLUDING TO KING'S APPEAL FOR A BOYCOTT OF ALABAMA) AND SAID ONE OF KING'S AIDES HAD URGED THE BOYCOTT WITHOUT CONFERRING WITH KING. ACCORDING TO RUSTIN, THE BOYCOTT ISSUE WILL BE DISCUSSED AT THE BOARD MEETING, AND AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON FRIDAY, KING WILL ANNOUNCE THAT HE PLANS TO ASK A BOYCOTT OF A COUPLE OF PRODUCTS, BUT WILL NOT URGE A COMPLETE BOYCOTT.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

Enclosed
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-1199

1-Supervisor #42
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL, SCLC)
1-NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
JMK:rmv
(3)

Approved: _____ Sent 1139a M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4/1/65

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-[illegible])

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-[illegible])

SUBJECT: [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Reference Bureau airtel to Atlanta, Baltimore, and New York, 3/[illegible]/65.

Enclosed herewith for Baltimore are two [illegible] which contain [illegible] of [redacted] For the information of Baltimore, [redacted] to [redacted]. b6 b7C

NY will remain alert for any information which would indicate that individuals such as [redacted] plan to participate in the [illegible] function in Baltimore, Maryland, starting on 4/[illegible]/65. b6 b7C

4-Bureau ([illegible])
1-([illegible])
2-Baltimore ([illegible]) ([illegible]) ([illegible])
1-([illegible]) ([illegible])
1-New York ([illegible])([illegible])
1-New York ([illegible])

[illegible]
([illegible])

1-Supervisor (#42)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

P

100-153735-1201

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in EN CODE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) AND SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM.

NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO DASH S ASTERISK FURNISHED INFORMATION ON THIS DATE [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

REGARDING KING'S ALABAMA BOYCOTT PLAN. [redacted] WILL [redacted] [redacted] SOURCE HAD NO INFORMATION REGARDING TIME OF [redacted] DEPARTURE OR METHOD OF TRAVEL. PHOTOGRAPH OF [redacted] BEING FORWARDED TO BALTIMORE.

1-Supervisor #42
NY 100-153735
JFO:rmv
(2)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-1202

Approved: _____ Sent 6:57 PM Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-7629) #41

DATE: 3/30/65

FROM : SA ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO

SUBJECT: COMINFIL NAACP
IS-C

On 3/29/65 [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he went to the headquarters of the New York NAACP Branch, 109 West 125th Street, New York City, on [redacted] to attend the monthly meeting. The meeting night has been changed again and future monthly meetings will be held on the 3rd Wednesday night of each month. b6 b7C

Concerning individuals from the Branch who went to Selma, Ala., it is noted that on 3/12/65 the New York NAACP Branch sponsored a rally at the Salem Methodist Church and at this rally it was announced that REV. RICHARD COX, a member of the Branch had just returned from Selma, Ala. Source could not furnish any additional names of individuals who went to Selma. He stated that individuals from the National Office of the NAACP went to Selma, however, due to the lack of funds, the Branch did not sponsor anyone to the Selma cause. It is possible a few individuals went and paid their own way. Source could not identify anyone from the National Office NAACP who may have gone to Selma.

The Source was requested to remain alert for any information concerning the Student March to Washington, April 17, 1965. He was requested to advise of any participants, having radical tendencies or individuals who could cause violence.

2- NY 100-153735 (CIRM)#42
1- NY100-155004 (Student March to Wash.)#43
1- [redacted] (INV) b7D
AEC
4

100-153735-1203

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 30 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK DATE: 4/1/65

FROM : SA [redacted] (46) b6 b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM

Rememo of SA [redacted] Supervisor #42, b6 b7C dated 3/25/65.

The following informants, confidential sources and other logical sources in the Ulster County, NY, area were contacted on the indicated dates but none knew of any individuals from this area who had participated in any marches or other demonstrations in Alabama during March, 1965:

Identity of Source	Date Contacted
[redacted]	3/29/65 3/29/65 3/29/65 3/29/65 3/30/65

b6 b7C b7D

b7D

1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) [redacted] (46)
1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) (46)
1 - New York [redacted] (INV.) (46)
1 - New York 100-153735 (42)

LEM:poc
(4)

100-153735-1204

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 1 1965

[redacted] b6 b7C

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) DATE: 4/2/65

FROM : SA E. MARK NISWANDER # 42

SUBJECT: CIRM

Rebulet to NY 3/1/65.

[redacted] was interviewed on 4/2/65 by SAS [redacted] and E. MARK NISWANDER in the vicinity of [redacted], NYC. The agents identified themselves and requested his cooperation. b6 b7C

[redacted] expressed his willingness to assist the Government but appeared very nervous. He was asked if he could recall the possible membership of certain individuals in the Communist Party Bath Beach Club (CPBBC) in the 1940's. [redacted] declined to make any direct statement concerning his past membership in the CPBBC or furnish any name of any other individual so involved. He stated that such a long period of time has elapsed since he resided in Brooklyn that he could not recall the names of individuals that he had known five years ago. A list of names of possible former members of the CPBBC, including the name of [redacted], was orally furnished to him, but [redacted] stated he could not recall anyone. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated he [redacted], and [redacted]. The interview was terminated when it became apparent that [redacted] would not furnish any information concerning his past Communist affiliations. b6 b7C

By use of a suitable pretext concerning tax matters, [redacted] at [redacted] NYC, advised that [redacted] resides at [redacted] at that address. b6 b7C

b6 b7C

1 - NY 100-61600 [redacted] (45)

EMN:

100-153735-1205

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 5 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-31-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
April 2, 1965

~~SECRET~~

Bufile 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On March 30, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin was in contact with [redacted] b6 b7C on that date. [redacted] told Rustin that Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) would arrive at Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, at 1:24 p.m. that date, and that King wanted Rustin to meet him at the Airport. Rustin told [redacted] to inform Harry Wachtel of his plans. ~~SECRET~~

On March 30, 1965, at 1:40 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SAS) (FBI) observed Martin Luther King and Bernard Lee (assistant to King) departing from American Airlines flight 910, which had arrived at Kennedy International Airport from Detroit, Michigan. They were met by Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel. ~~SECRET~~

Following a short period at the Airport, during which King and his associates were in the Press Office, they drove into New York City in Wachtel's

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~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-1206

station wagon and arrived at the City Squire Motor Inn, 51st and Broadway, New York, New York, at 2:37 p.m., which King, Rustin, and Lee entered. Wachtel drove off.

At 3:42 p.m. SAS of the FBI observed King, Rustin, and Lee leave the City Squire Motor Inn and take a taxi to the Commodore Hotel, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, which they entered at 4:12 p.m. SECRET.

Observation of the activities board at the hotel disclosed that a reception by the New York Central Labor Council was being held in King's honor.

> "The New York Times," March 31, 1965, page 17, column 1, reported that Martin Luther King was honored at a reception at the Commodore Hotel, on March 30, 1965, given by the New York Central Labor Council.
>
> The reception, according to the article, was attended by 100 union leaders. These leaders presented $50,000 in cash and pledges for the use of the SCLC.
>
> During a press conference held at the reception, King announced his determination to press his plans for an economic boycott of Alabama despite the reported opposition of the Johnson Administration, the article reported.
>
> On March 30, 1965, at 10:35 p.m., King,

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Rustin, and Lee were observed by SAS of the FBI, while they were leaving the BethEl Temple, Old Mill Road, Great Neck, Long Island.

With reference to the above, the same confidential source mentioned heretofore, advised on March 16, 1965, that Harry Wachtel told Rustin that King would be speaking to a group of rabbis and ministers in Great Neck, Long Island on March 30, 1965.

On June 22, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] was a member of the New York Unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL). b6 b7C

On June 22, 1958, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that information made available to him in June 1958, reflected that [redacted] was a member of the New York Unit of the YSL. b6 b7C

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [redacted] attended a Lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League on [redacted]. b6 b7C

A characterization of the YSL is attached.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
April 2, 1965

Title — Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character — Internal Security - C

Reference — is made to Letterhead Memorandum, captioned and dated as above

All Sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication has furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 12-31-2011

FBI

DATE: April 2, 1965

Transmit the following in PLAIN

Via AIRTEL ~~SECRET~~ PLAIN

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReNY teletypes, 3/31/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING - SM-C", reporting his activities while in New York. ~~SECRET~~

Enclosed are 6 copies of an LHM, captioned and dated as above; 2 copies are submitted to the Atlanta Office.

The source of the information in the LHM was NY 4212-S*.

~~SECRET~~

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1- 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1- 100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (RM)
7-New York
(1- 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
(1- 100-133062) [redacted]
(1- 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
(1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
(1- 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 6080R/11/22/77
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION Indef.

b6
b7C

JMK:crp
(13)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-1207

~~SECRET~~

Sources who characterized individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

Source	Person Characterized
NY 2359-S*	BAYARD RUSTIN
NY 4212-S* and [redacted]	BENJAMIN J. DAVIS b7D

Two sources characterized HARRY WACHTEL:

1. Anonymous source of WFO set forth in report of SA [redacted], 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C". b6 b7C

2. NY 1190-S*

Source	Person Characterized
[redacted]	[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The agents of the NYO who observed KING, LEE, WACHTEL, and RUSTIN at Kennedy Airport were [redacted] b6 b7C and NEIL P. DIVERS.

The identities of the b6 b7C agents who participated in the surveillance of KING, WACHTEL, LEE, and RUSTIN into the City were the same as in the previous paragraph, with the additional agents: [redacted], [redacted] THOMAS J. DEVINE, and [redacted].

SAS [redacted] observed KING, RUSTIN, and b6 b7C LEE enter the city Squire Inn, NYC.

SAS [redacted] observed KING, RUSTIN, and LEE leaving the City Squire at 3:42 p.m. to go to the Commodore Hotel. b6 b7C

SAS [redacted] NEIL P. DIVERS, and [redacted] observed KING, LEE, and RUSTIN enter the Commodore Hotel. b6 b7C

SAS [redacted] saw KING, RUSTIN, and LEE leave the Temple at Great Neck. b6 b7C

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with regard to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof. The source is NY 4212-S*.

624 PM EST URGENT 4-2-65 WMB ALS 9P00/// 900 PM

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ /100-438794/ NEW YORK /100-153735

ATLANTA /100-6670/ /100-518/

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON /23/ ENCODED

FROM BALTIMORE /157-833/ 021745 1 P

CIRM/ COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C.

RE BALTIMORE TEL APRIL ONE, AND BA PHONE CALLS BUREAU AND NEW YORK TODAY.

MARTIN LUTHER KING HELD PRESS CONFERENCE AT NOON TODAY AND ELABORATED ON PROPOSED ALABAMA BOYCOTT. HE SPOKE AT COPPIN STATE COLLEGE, BA, TWO THIRTY P. M. WENT TO FRIENDSHIP INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AND DEPARTED ON EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT SIXTYFOUR AT FOUR P. M. NONSTOP TO KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, NYC, TO ARRIVE FIVE ZERO SIX P. M.

LHM FOLLOWS.

100-153735-1208

b6
b7C

END

NY...MFR

FBI NEW YORK

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-05-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 2, 1965

BU 100-442559
BU 157-6-34

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Proposed Boycott of New York City Schools by City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, March, 1965
Racial Matters

On March 10, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the recent school boycott conducted by Reverend Milton Galamison of the Siloam [illegible] Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, there was Communist Party (CP) support of the boycott at least at the club level. This source, however, did not know of any CP control of the boycott. As an example, this source related that members of the Borough Hall Club, CP Kings County, New York, were urged to participate in at least one day of school picketing in support of the school boycott. Informant stated that he did not know of any specific CP members who did any picketing during the boycott.

An article in the New York Herald Tribune, dated March 10, 1965, page 18, entitled, "Galamison Halts School Shutdown", announced that the 50-day-old "shutdown" of the city's schools which had been limping along for several weeks, was officially shut down on March 9, 1965, by its organizer, Reverend Milton Galamison Mr. Galamison reportedly stated that he had suspended the boycott because of lack of support from other Civil Rights groups.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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100-153735-1209

4/2/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1946) C

SUBJECT: CIRL;
Proposed Boycott of NYC Schools
By City-Wide Committee for Integrated
Schools, March, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, dated 3/9/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum in above case.

With termination of the school boycott, as reported herein, this matter is being brought to a close in the NYO.

The confidential source utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, is [redacted]. This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ to protect this source. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to this source might impair his future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests of the country. b7D

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1-157-6-34)
1-New York (157-1350) (CHCRS) (42)
1-New York (100-129383) (MILTON GALAMISON) (42)
1-New York (157-1344)
1-New York

VJA:pmg
(9)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

1-Supervisor # 42

#42 100-153735-1210

SAC, Chicago (100-41324) 4/2/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReCGairtel 3/3/65, copies to New York, which forwarded a copy of a report given by Bayard Rustin at a "State of Race" conference held in New York City in January, 1965. It was indicated that this report might be the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission then scheduled to be held 3/20-21/65.

ReCGairtel 3/25/65, copies to New York, which forwarded a detailed report by [redacted] concerning the March, 1965, meeting of the National Negro Commission. b7D

Chicago is requested to inquire of [redacted] as to what, if any, use might have been made of the Rustin report at the Commission meeting. Any positive information developed should be included in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. It should contain sufficient background data in order to tie-in the Rustin report with the Commission's use of it. b7D

1 - New York (100-153735)

100-153735-1211

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

o42—16—83475-1 GPO

File 100 — 153735 — Date 5/11/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☒ Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
1213	Serial sent to Bureau, per	
1212	Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,	
	titled; Bernard S. Lee v.	
	Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.	
	BuFile 62-117194d	
	Section #23	

Employee

RECHARGE Date

To From

Initials of Clerk | Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-05-2012

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
April 2, 1965

Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

b6
b7C

DE T-1 advised on March 20, 1965, that [redacted] stated on this date that the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) is doing "nothing" in connection with the Selma, Alabama, Civil Rights demonstrations.

b6
b7C

DE T-2 advised on December 3, 1964, that [redacted] is [redacted] of the MDCP.

On March 29, 1965, DE T-3 advised that the following were included among a group of individuals who chartered a plane for a flight on March 25, 1965, from Flint, Michigan, to Montgomery, Alabama. DE T-3 said he did not know if any of these individuals participated in Civil Rights demonstrations or exerted any influence in the demonstrations:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

100-153735-1214

CONFIDENTIAL

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FBI—NEW YORK

Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

[redacted] b6 b7C

DE T-4 made available information on September 6, 1961, which disclosed that [redacted], was then a member of the Detroit Branch, National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

Characterizations of the Detroit Chapter NLG and the NLG are contained in the appendix hereto.

[redacted] b6 b7C

DE T-14 advised on January 23, 1951, that [redacted] was then a member of the Communist Party in Flint.

The "New York Guild Lawyer" (Volume 20-3), March - April, 1962, issue, which is self-described as a publication of the NLG, sets forth the officers and members of the National Executive Board (NEB) of the NLG who were elected at the 25th Anniversary Convention of the NLG at Detroit, Michigan, February 22-25, 1962. [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] is listed as a newly elected member of the NEB.

[redacted]

DE T-5 advised on January 3, 1962, that at a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) held on December 17, 1961, at 1057 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, [redacted] was elected [redacted] of the FPCC and [redacted]. b6 b7C

A characterization of the FPCC is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-2 advised on May 7, 1962, that [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] was then active on the Detroit Committee, United States Festival Committee.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A characterization of the United States Festival Committee, Incorporated, (Eighth World Youth Festival) Detroit Festival Committee is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-2 advised on February 5, 1965, that [redacted] recently indicated a desire to reactivate the Detroit Festival Committee. b6 b7C

[redacted], a self-admitted member of the Communist Party from 1946 to 1952, who has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) advised on May 9, 1955, that she had not known [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party, but knew him to be very sympathetic with Communism and its aims. b6 b7C

[redacted] was interviewed on January 19, 1956, by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party, but admitted having attended Communist Party (CP) meetings in the past and subscribing to "The Worker". [redacted] declined to answer when asked if he had ever belonged to the Proletarian Party of America (PPA), but admitted that in the past he had subscribed to the "Proletarian News". b6 b7C

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The PPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Proletarian News" is self-described as the official publication of the PPA.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

[redacted] was interviewed on September 6, 1956, at [redacted], by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] stated that he had formerly been a member of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC) and had learned subsequent to his membership in this organization that it had been designated as subversive. b6 b7C

[redacted] further stated that he had never been a member of the CP and would never, under any circumstances, join the CP. [redacted] said his former membership in the SNYC was not initiated or controlled by the CP and that he was not cognizant during the period of his membership in the SNYC that the CP was a controlling force in this organization. b6 b7C

The SNYC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

DE T-4 made available information on September 6, 1961, which disclosed that [redacted] was then a member of the Detroit Chapter NLG. b6 b7C

DE T-4 made available information on August 30, 1963, which disclosed that [redacted] with addresses given as [redacted] and [redacted] was included on a mailing list of the NLG.

[redacted]

DE T-6 made available information on April 6, 1964, which disclosed that [redacted] was a member during 1964 of the Executive Board, Detroit Chapter NLG. b6 b7C

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

On April 1, 1965, DE T-2 corroborated the information that [redacted], supra, went to Alabama during March, 1965. DE T-2 said that [redacted] and [redacted] went to Selma, Alabama, during March, 1965, to participate in the Civil Rights demonstrations. This source also advised that he did not know the extent of participation in the Civil Rights demonstrations by [redacted] and [redacted] or the extent of their influence in these demonstrations. b6 b7C

[redacted]

DE T-7 advised on November 21, 1958, that [redacted] was in 1958 a member of the MDCP. b6 b7C

DE T-8 advised in December, 1958, that it was stated by [redacted] in December, 1958, that [redacted] was released from CP work to enable him to work in the mass field of activities as a Progressive; that [redacted] said [redacted] had been somewhat taken over by the "Right Wingers" and that the CP was finding it difficult to control the activities of [redacted]. b6 b7C

DE T-7 advised on September 29, 1964, that [redacted] is a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. b6 b7C

DE T-9 advised on April 1, 1965, that [redacted], a [redacted] at [redacted], who resides at [redacted], was in Selma, Alabama, for three days in March, 1965, during the Civil Rights demonstrations. b6 b7C

DE T-9 also advised that he did not know if [redacted] had participated in any demonstrations or had exerted any influence in the Civil Rights demonstrations. b6 b7C

[redacted]

DE T-10 advised on August 14, 1962, that, according to a statement recently made by Carl Winter, an organization known as the Association for Economic Studies (AES) is publishing "Labor Today". b6 b7C

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

DE T-11 advised on April 5, 1964, that Carl Winter was then a member of the CP, USA National Board.

A characterization of "Labor Today" is contained in the appendix hereto.

It was disclosed on September 10, 1962, through the Office of Records of the Corporation Section, Corporation and Securities Commission, State of Michigan, 300 East Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, that the AES was incorporated on August 3, 1962, with address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit, Michigan. The resident agent of this corporation was listed as [redacted] b6 b7C

DE T-12 advised on February 15, 1965, that [redacted], a [redacted] and the [redacted] of "Labor Today", was a speaker at the "Labor Today" Conference held on February 6, 1965, at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit, Michigan. b6 b7C

The March 26, 1965, Final Four Star Edition of "The Detroit News", a newspaper of general circulation published daily in Detroit, Michigan, contains an article on Page 6A captioned, "Many Detroiters Have Made Selma Pilgrimage". This article disclosed that John Conyers, a United States representative from Detroit, Michigan, flew to Selma, Alabama, from Washington.

[redacted]

DE T-13 advised in April, 1964, that [redacted] stated that [redacted] met with him on April 3, 1964, at "The Worker" Office in Detroit, Michigan, and had discussed with [redacted] the campaign of [redacted] for public office and a recent trip to the State of Mississippi where [redacted] had participated in Civil Rights activities. b6 b7C

DE T-13 also said that [redacted] stated [redacted], asked [redacted] for an article which [redacted] would have published as though it came from MDCP Headquarters. [redacted] added that [redacted] said that b6 b7C

this would be "beautiful" and that [redacted] should go ahead with this idea.

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DE T-1 advised on November 17, 1964, that [redacted] is a member of the MDCP City Council.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

DETROIT CHAPTER, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

WILLIAM O'DELL NOWELL, deceased, former Communist Party (CP) functionary in Detroit, Michigan, who attended the Lenin School, Moscow, Russia, from 1931, to the fall of 1932, and who was used as a Government witness in numerous hearings at Washington, D. C., New York City, and elsewhere, on February 19, 1953, advised that he was present in 1930, when the (Michigan) District Bureau of the CP received instructions from the Central Committee of the CP, directing the Bureau to set up a Lawyers Guild in Detroit.

NOWELL added that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was founded shortly before he left the CP in 1937.

A source on May 18, 1964, advised that the Detroit Chapter of the NLG is the Michigan affiliate of the NLG and is currently active and functioning at Detroit, Michigan.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, DETROIT BRANCH

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On November 7, 1960, a source reported that [redacted], Detroit Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) member was Detroit Branch SWP representative of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and was in the process of establishing the Detroit Chapter of the FPCC, the national office of which is in New York City.

On January 29, 1961, the "Detroit News" published an article stating that the Detroit Branch of the FPCC had been organized in Detroit with an office at the residence of ED SHAW, 1057 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, and that an Executive Board had been elected with ED SHAW named the Chairman of the board.

According to the article, the Detroit Branch, FPCC, was affiliated with the national organization and listed among its purposes "general efforts to create a better understanding between the peoples of the United States and Cuba". The article further stated that public meetings and discussions on Cuban-American relations were planned by the group in a "forceful and dynamic program to bring the truth about Cuba to the people of Michigan".

A second source on October 17, 1961, advised that activities of the Detroit Chapter, FPCC, had slowed down considerably and that during the summer and early fall very few activities were sponsored by this group.

This source further reported on June 22, 1962, that the FPCC activities in Detroit, Michigan, were at a standstill and that there were no plans for future activities.

The first source advised on October 4, 1962, that [redacted] was scheduled to [redacted]

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[redacted]

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2

The second source advised on October 4, 1962, that there had been no activities connected with the FPCC and that as far as the source knew this committee was defunct.

1

APPENDIX

LABOR TODAY

In January, 1962, a source advised that on January 13, 1962, GUS HALL, whom the source described as General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, remarked that the Party-supported trade-union publication would be issued in the near future and would appear under the name "Labor Today".

On January 5, 1962, records in the Assumed Name Section of the County Clerk's Office, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan, indicated that Certificate Number 145344, issued for conducting business under an assumed name, was issued to "Labor Today" (a bi-monthly publication) having a business address at 12065 Wyoming, Detroit 4, Michigan. A certificate was filed January 2, 1962, and the names of the persons listed as owning, conducting and transacting business were:

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

A second source advised on December 15, 1961, that [redacted] was then a member of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee. This source advised on September 18, 1959, that [redacted] was then a member of the MDCP State Committee. b6 b7C

A third source advised on September 21, 1961, that as of September 17, 1961, [redacted] was a member of the North-West Section Club of the MDCP. b6 b7C

The Founding Statement contained in the first issue of "Labor Today" (Spring, 1962), indicated that two additional issues would be forthcoming in 1962 and beginning in 1963, "Labor Today" would appear regularly as a "bi-monthly journal".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The masthead of the bi-monthly "Labor Today", Volume 3, No. 1, February - March, 1964, issue, describes the publication as "An Independent Journal of Discussion". Its [redacted] is [redacted] and business and editorial offices are located at 12065 Wyoming, Suite 5, Detroit 4, Michigan.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

THE UNITED STATES FESTIVAL COMMITTEE, INCORPORATED (EIGHTH WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL) DETROIT FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

A source advised on February 8, 1962, that the Detroit Festival Committee of the United States Festival Committee, an affiliate of the United States Festival Committee, with headquarters in New York City, was formed at a meeting held on February 1, 1962, in Detroit, Michigan, with the purpose of promoting youths who wish to go to and attend the Eighth World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, during July 27 - August 5, 1962, and to raise funds to help these youths attend.

This source advised on March 5, 1962, that the Detroit Festival Committee was not set up by the Communist Party (CP) and was not connected with the CP, but that CP members are to give guidance and leadership to the Detroit Festival Committee, and two of the four officers of this committee are members of the Youth Club, Michigan District, CP.

This same source advised on May 1, 1964, that the Detroit Festival Committee is currently in an inactive status.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-67)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-32457

Detroit, Michigan
April 2, 1965

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Marches Protesting Voter Discriminations
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

Character Internal Security - C

Reference Report at Detroit, Michigan, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-32457) (P)

CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
(OO: NEW YORK)
(BUDED 4/2/65)

Re Bureau airtel to Detroit, dated 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 4/2/65 for the Bureau; one copy to New York; and two copies to Mobile.

The enclosed copies of letterhead memorandum are classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because information furnished by sources could

3 - Bureau (Enc.9) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc.-1) (Info.) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Enc.-2) (Info.) (RM)
12 - Detroit
(1 - 100-29801)
(1 - 100-18196)
(1 - 100-24781)
(1 - 100-5451)
(1 - 100-23456)
(1 - 100-27815)
(1 - 100-29790)
(1 - 100-18276)
(1 - 100-29662)
(1 - 100-32458)

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100-153735 1215

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
FBI - NEW

CEM/vas
(18)

Amended pages placed in file see serial 1893

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness thereof which might have an adverse effect on the national security of the United States.

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[redacted] was interviewed on 1/19/56 by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

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[redacted] was interviewed on 9/6/56 by SA [redacted] and SA [redacted]

SOURCES:

DE T-1 is [redacted]

DE T-2 is [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

DE T-3 is [redacted] (by request)

DE T-4 is [redacted]

DE T-5 is [redacted]

DE T-6 is [redacted]

DE T-7 is [redacted]

DE T-8 is Former [redacted]

DE T-9 is [redacted] Wayne State University, Detroit. (Deemed advisable due to information furnished)

DE T-10 is [redacted]

DE T-11 is CG 5824*-S

DE T-12 is [redacted]

DE T-13 is DE 846-S*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 3/31/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

"The Evening Star" newspaper March 16, 1965, Page B1, carried an article reporting that eleven people were jailed in a Capitol Hill sit-in seeking Negro voting rights. They faced charges of illegal entry into the Capitol where on the previous day, they staged a sit-in, sang freedom songs, and demanded Federal protection for Negro voting rights. Nine other youthful demonstrators faced charges of disorderly conduct. Police dragged the inside demonstrators down outside steps of the Capitol three hours before President LYNDON JOHNSON came to Capitol Hill to address a joint session of Congress on voting legislation.

Among those charged with unlawful entry was:

[redacted]

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The following six people were charged with disorderly conduct:

[redacted]

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5373-1216

2 - New York
2 - Atlanta
2 - Newark
2 - New Haven
1 - WFO

EEG/jm
(9)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LEADS

AT NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN, NEWARK, AND ATLANTA. Will check indices on names of above individuals in your territory for any subversive information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953) DATE: 4/1/65

FROM : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: CP, USA
ILLINOIS DISTRICT - ORGANIZATION
IS-C

b7D

INFORMANT: [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past.

ACTIVITY: Meeting of Part of Illinois CP Staff at 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

DATE OF ACTIVITY: 3/8/65

DATE OF REPORT: 3/9/65

DATE RECEIVED: 3/9/65

RECOMMENDATION: NONE

b7D

LOCATION: [redacted]

(1) - New York (RM)
(1) - 100- (CIRM) 100-151548
28 - Chicago
1 - [redacted]
1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
1 - 100-3313 (JACK KLING)
1 - 100-22329
1 - 100-35159
1 - 100-41038
1 - 100-33469
1 - 100-17850
(Copies cont. page 11)

b6 b7C b7D

PHK/sfh
(29)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APRIL 1, 1965
FBI—CHICAGO

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FBI—NEW YORK

100-153735-1217

CG 100-18953

Copies cont.

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1 - 100-21073 [redacted]
1 - 100-41324 (CP, ILL. DIST. - CIRM)
1 - 100-19491 (CP, ILL. DIST. - Domestic Administration Issues)
1 - 100-11329 (CORE)
1 - 100-18957 (CP, ILL. DIST. - YOUTH MATTERS)
1 - 100-8261 (NAACP)
1 - 100-41344 (FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC CLUB)
1 - 100-0 (SWAP) - Student Woodlawn Assist Program
1 - 100-18338 (CP, ILL. DIST. - Education)
1 - 157-541 (COMMITTEE TO BAN BEN WILLIS)
1 - 100-36644 (NALC)
1 - 100-39358 (FREEDOM OF RESIDENCE)
1 - 100-41675 (PAP)
1 - 157-303 (ACT)
1 - 100-12698 (CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE)
1 - 100-40703 (CCCO)
1 - 100-34438 (CP, ILL, DIST. - CP Attempts to Infiltrate Mass Organ.)
1 - 100-17977 (CP, ILL. DIST. - Political Activities)
1 - 100-18209 (CP, ILL. DIST. - Pamphlets & Publications)

Chicago, Illinois
March 9, 1965

A meeting of part of the Illinois Communist Party (CP) staff was held at the Party office, 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, on March 8, 1965. This meeting composed of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, EARL DURHAM and JACK KLING.

DURHAM indicated he wanted to prepare a report for the Illinois Board of the CP at its next meeting concerning the civil rights movement.

LIGHTFOOT interrupted and indicated DURHAM should also keep in mind that he wants part of the report organized in such a way that it can be given at the National Negro Commission meeting to be held in New York, March 20 - 21, 1965.

DURHAM then indicated that he would try and organize the report in that fashion. DURHAM indicated that he was troubled about how much to include in the report since so much happens daily that needs collective estimates and opinions and at the same time the Party is suffering from lack of active participants so that some emphasis has to be made how to mobilize the Party more effectively. DURHAM indicated that he wanted to deal with two main aspects of

the problem--one, some ideological questions now circulating in the civil rights movement in Chicago, and two, a number of organizational problems particularly dealing with the organization of the Negro people themselves. DURHAM indicated that there are approximately 10 to 11 effective civil rights organizations functioning in Chicago to one degree or another. However, none of them can boast of having a stable basis in the Negro community. There is still too much maneuvering and top level meetings and top level pragamatic actions without sufficient mobilization of the community. DURHAM indicated perhaps the one organization moving toward a base in the ghetto is Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). CORE has about three centers going all in the Negro community, and through a youth program have made slight inroads; however, it is nothing to brag about. The NAACP, of course, needs no analysis since most of the comrades are familiar with its status. But the Freedom Democratic Club, although still existing on paper, for all practical purposes, has no affect in direction of the civil rights movement. There is one organization called Student Woodlawn Assist Program (SWAP) which began as a tutoring program for young people in the

ghetto based around the University of Chicago and now has approximately 500 young people being tutored with as many tutors and with beginnings of organization of the parents of these young people into a political force. They are the ones that presented the petition with 5,000 signatures asking for the ouster of [redacted]. There also exists the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) which has beginnings now of picking up activities after two years of inaction trying to concentrate their work on problems of the apprenticeship and building trade unions. DURHAM continued, just to go down the list, he stated organizations like Freedom of Residence, having a conference on March 20, 1965, in Evanston; West Side Parish on the west side, Lawndale area; Protest at the Polls, still in existence on paper; ACT; and, of course, the Urban League. In all of these organizations, DURHAM indicated, a great deal of individual activity but in the main not directed toward the organization of the unorganized in the Negro community. DURHAM also indicated that the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) has begun functioning again and they are trying to develop activities in the main centered

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on the struggle around education and the ouster of [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted]. The ministers that recently demonstrated outside City Hall for the ouster of [redacted] were stimulated by discussions in the CCCO. DURHAM continued that the Party must have an estimate of the struggle around integration of schools and indicated that in his opinion, the character of the movement has made this issue the dominant one and within that issue, integration has become the main pitch. DURHAM indicated in his opinion, since the civil rights movement in Chicago is predominantly middle class--middle class Negroes and middle class white liberals, they are not attuned to some of the real problems of the ghetto; therefore, emphasis has been put on the schools. A great deal of activity has developed, of course, which must be separated. However, it is the responsibility of the Party to try and develop more basic struggles particularly on the economic front in the Negro community. DURHAM indicated there were a number of such questions that need airing out, but he wanted the comrades to help organize the report so that it would not be too strung up.

LIGHTFOOT indicated that he thought that DURHAM should not be restricted even if he spoke for two hours and

only gave information and facts that would be helpful for the whole Board. LIGHTFOOT indicated that DURHAM should survey the civil rights movement and posed a number of questions and problems. The same should be done in the national report. LIGHTFOOT indicated in his opinion, the character of the leadership of the civil rights movement in the north is both middle class and student attachment and they have no point of references to the low economic strata. The main question is, as DURHAM put it, is how to move the ghetto. LIGHTFOOT indicated in his opinion, within the ghetto, the youth are the key forces and LIGHTFOOT proposed that he think about somehow trying to stimulate a fact finding committee to explore the plight of youth in Chicago, examine what the program against poverty has in store, and probably organize or help organize a broad united front conference on the economic problem of Negro youth. LIGHTFOOT indicated that on the question of political action, there is a dismal picture in Chicago and he regrets that the Party was not able to get enough money to get [redacted] circulated. LIGHTFOOT indicated further that DURHAM should try and organize a left collective and by writing on paper, indicated

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the following names:

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[redacted]

LIGHTFOOT indicated rather than continue to knock ourselves out to get a broader collective organized without the CP, DURHAM should try to get this small group together and have long bull sessions about how the ghetto can become involved.

DURHAM indicated his agreement and indicated he would check with [redacted] who has been working on the broader project and would see how we stood.

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JACK KLING indicated that he agreed with both LIGHTFOOT and DURHAM in their approach, and thought that the Board should take about ten minutes out to discuss specifically Selma, Alabama.

DURHAM indicated he would try and get a round-up of the reaction to Selma prior to the Board meeting and include it in the report.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-05-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 1, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Sources familiar with activities in the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party, USA (MDD CP), including the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and a source familiar with activities of the Twin Cities Branch, Socialist Workers Party, who were contacted during March and April, 1965, have advised that no instructions were received or issued locally on a policy level concerning participation in marches protesting voter discrimination in the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama area to their knowledge. These sources could furnish no information concerning participation in these marches by local members of the MDD CP or the Twin Cities Branch, Socialist Workers Party.

The Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

The March 31, 1965 issue of the "Minneapolis Tribune", a daily newspaper published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, contained on page 3 an article written by Dick Cunningham, Minneapolis Tribune Staff Writer, captioned "Two Twin Cities Women Carry Coffin Cases in Montgomery", datelined Montgomery, Alabama.

This article identified Mrs. Kenneth Tilsen, 1653 South Victoria Road, Mendota, Minnesota, as one of a group of several women who left Minneapolis, Minnesota on Sunday, March 28, 1965, to participate in a memorial service at the Alabama State Capitol for Mrs. Viola Liuzzo.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-153735-1218

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in May, 1958, that [redacted], also known as [redacted], was identified by [redacted], then a member of the District Board and District Committee of the Communist Party, as a member of the Communist Party Professional Club in the St. Paul, Minnesota area. b6 b7C

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in March, 1965, that [redacted] is the [redacted] of [redacted], a long-time member of the Communist Party who is regarded as one of the leading Communist Party members in the MDD CP, is an [redacted] and travels extensively throughout the United States. b6 b7C

The "Minneapolis Star", a daily newspaper published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, issue of March 30, 1965, on page 3B in the column captioned "Suburban Neighbors", prepared by Minneapolis Star Staff Writer Ralph Thornton, revealed six Twin Cities area housewives were identified as having departed by automobile Sunday, March 28, 1965, for Selma, Alabama to attend memorial services for civil rights worker, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Kenneth Tilsen, 1653 South Victoria Road, Mendota Heights, was identified as one of these individuals.

The article states in part, "Why did they go when Alabama officials said women don't belong down there, they responded by saying, 'As long as they keep killing, we'll keep going.'"

The article stated that these women were members of no particular group but got together through word of mouth and telephone calls. All were identified as having worked on civil rights projects such as food and clothing collections for the South.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER
DISCRIMINATION, SELMA-MONTGOMERY
ALABAMA, MARCH, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TWIN CITIES BRANCH
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on various dates between June and October, 1960, that the Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) is an affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

A second source advised on May 13, 1964, that the TCB-SWP was formed on August 21, 1955, through the merging of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the SWP. This merger was effected with the approval and under the direction of the national office of the SWP.

At present, the TCB-SWP is fully organized and operates in headquarters located in Room 240 at 704 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The TCB-SWP follows and attempts to implement the aims and purposes of the national organization of the SWP.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 1, 1965

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148)

SUBJECT: CIRM 100-151548
HARGES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Bureau airtel dated March 24, 1965.

Enclosed to the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination; for Mobile and New York, one copy of a letterhead memorandum for information concerning above captioned matter. Information copy furnished to New York since that office is the Office of Origin in CIRM, IS-C.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could possibly compromise the identity of these sources and impair the future effectiveness thereof.

Sources utilized are identified as [redacted], first source, and the second source is [redacted]. b7D

Informants and sources of the Minneapolis Office who were contacted concerning this matter are identified as follows:

4 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-375246 - [redacted])
1 - Mobile (Info)(Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Minneapolis
(1 - 100-0458 - [redacted]) b6 b7C
DEW:dmp
(3)

100-153735-1219

J. Seaton

Informant	Date Contacted	Agent By Whom Contacted
[redacted]	3/29/65	SA [redacted]
	3/31/65	SA DONALD E. WALLEN
	3/30/65	SA C. LEE SHOEMAKER
	3/30/65	SA C. LEE SHOEMAKER
	3/29/65	SA [redacted]
	3/31/65	SA RAYMOND K. WILLIAMS
	4/1/65	SA ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN
	4/1/65	SA ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN
	4/1/65	SA [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] subject of Bureau file 100-375241, is presently a Security Index subject of the Minneapolis office.

b6
b7C

Contact with sources above has indicated that there was no discussion on a policy level among leadership of the KKK CP concerning participation in the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama marches.

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

62-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 - 453735 Date 5/11/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☒ Closed

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
1221	Serial sent to Bureau, per	
1220	Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,	
	titled; Bernard S. Lee v.	
	Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.	
	BuFile 62-117194d	

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE Date

To From

Initials of Clerk | Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-06-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
~~SECRET~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
April 2, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

During March, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information indicating that [redacted] and Stanley Levison were going to Alabama to participate in the civil rights march to Montgomery, Alabama. [redacted] is [redacted], and Stanley Levison has, in the past, been an adviser to King. b6 b7C

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified a photograph of [redacted] as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL). b6 b7C

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-153735-1222

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

In April, 1964, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism.

A fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in March, 1965, that Bayard Rustin was going to Montgomery, Alabama, to participate in the civil rights march to that city. Bayard Rustin has been acting in an advisory capacity to Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference).

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

The fourth confidential source, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

A sixth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

"The New York Times" of March 25, 1965, on page 27, contains an article captioned, "Stars Give Show For Rights March" by Donald Janson. According to this article, a show would be given by a score of entertainers from the stage and screen, to entertain civil rights demonstrators who were on the five-day Freedom March from Selma, Alabama to Montgomery, Alabama. The place where the show would be given is the final campsite (on March 24, 1965) of the march, a ball park on the grounds of the City of St. Jude, Roman Catholic parochial school and hospital near the city limits of Montgomery.

According to the article, most of the entertainers had been obtained for this show by Harry Belafonte, the prominent singer. Among those to attend were Pete Seeger, Ossie Davis, John Killens.

In "The New York Times" of March 24, 1965, on page 33, there appears an article captioned, "Top Entertainers in Alabama Tonight." It was indicated in this article that Ruby Dee would be among those entertaining the civil rights marchers on their way to Montgomery, Alabama, from Selma.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

On October 28, 1958, the third confidential source advised that according to [redacted] at CP Headquarters, New York City, Harry Belafonte had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. b6 b7C

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The third confidential source advised during the latter part of 1963, that a CP functionary stated that Ossie Davis and his wife, Ruby Dee, were then CP members.

A seventh confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 24, 1963, that John O. Killens was the speaker at the Militant Labor Forum held at 116 University Place, New York City, on June 21, 1963. The source advised that the subject of Killens' speech was "One Hundred Years of Freedom."

An eighth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 19, 1963, that the Socialist Workers Party holds regular forums on Friday evenings except during the summer months. The source advised these meetings are called the Militant Labor Forum.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A ninth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 20, 1962, that the name of John Killens was contained on a list of persons described as names of persons who are associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in various ways.

The same source advised on January 28, 1963, that the name and address of John Killens were contained on an FPCC Brooklyn mailing list.

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix.

On September 22, 1964, a tenth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on September 21, 1964, at a conference in the office of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), it was decided to make a movie of the poor conditions in Harlem. According to the source, John Killens was to write the script for the film.

A characterization of PLM appears in the Appendix.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

On December 13, 1954, [redacted] a CPUSA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CP in January, 1950, was [redacted] of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew [redacted] as a CPUSA member from 1947 to 1949. b6 b7C

The "New York Herald Tribune" issue of April 15, 1961, page 3, reported that

[redacted] b6 b7C

An eleventh confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 29, 1965, that [redacted] of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and a [redacted] for the "National Guardian" had gone to Selma, Alabama, in March, 1965. This source also furnished information that [redacted] had also gone to Selma during this same period. b6 b7C

Characterizations of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and the "National Guardian" appear in the Appendix.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

A twelfth confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on March 6, 1964, that he had been in contact with [redacted] and that [redacted] advised him that he was [redacted] of the Methodist Federation for Social Action. b6 b7C

A characterization of the Methodist Federation for Social Action appears in the Appendix.

The eleventh confidential source advised on June 11, 1963, that a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the HCUA was held on May 28, 1963. The Nominating Committee submitted its report at this meeting and [redacted] according to the report, had been nominated for the position as [redacted]. According to the source, it was moved and approved unanimously that those nominated by the Nominating Committee be elected to office as such. b6 b7C

In an article appearing in "The Worker" of March 28, 1965, [redacted] wrote an article captioned, "Freedom March Sweeps Onto Dixie Capital" in which he indicated that he was in Montgomery, Alabama, covering the freedom march. b6 b7C

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On June 5, 1964, the fifth confidential source advised that [redacted], who is also known as [redacted] attended a meeting held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on that date. b6 b7C

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

A thirteenth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 23, 1964, that [redacted] was one of the CP members attending a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP, on June 18, 1964. b6 b7C

In "The Militant" issue of March 29, 1965, there appears an article captioned "Selma to Montgomery - A Marcher's Report" by [redacted] who was identified as the National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. In the article, which was datelined United States Highway 80, March 23, it was indicated that [redacted] participated in the civil rights march. b6 b7C

Characterizations of "The Militant" and the Young Socialist Alliance appear in the Appendix.

A fourteenth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 19, 1965, furnished information which indicated that Sidney Poitier would be among those present for the entertainment of the civil rights marchers who were on their way to Montgomery, Alabama.

Agents of the FBI on September 12, 1955, and again on September 14, 1955, observed [redacted] [redacted] entering 263 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which, at that time, was the address of the CPUSA Headquarters and the New York State CP Headquarters. b6 b7C

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

On December 29, 1954, [redacted] was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. During the course of the interview, [redacted] stated, "I am not now a member of the CP and whether I have ever been would be a question of terminology," but he stated that he had never formally been a member of the CP; however, later in the interview, he stated that he had never been a member of the CP. He remarked that he had attended some affairs at which current events and politics were discussed, and he stated that these might have been construed by some individuals as CP meetings. [redacted] also stated that he has associated with people whom he believed to be Communists. During the interview, [redacted] said he had received the "Daily Worker" for many months, although he neither personally subscribed to it or rejected it. [redacted] advised that he was acquainted with Ben Davis.

b6
b7C

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

1.

APPENDIX

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Methodist Federation for Social Action:

"Methodist Federation For Social Action

"1. With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action***."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

1. APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

[redacted], a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952 who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952 advised on September 17, 1952, that [redacted] was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952. b6 b7C

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

APPENDIX

1.
"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama

1. APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 6, 1964, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 6, 1964, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

New York, New York
April 2, 1965

Bu 100-442529

Title Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Marches Protesting Voter
Discrimination
Selma-Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum
dated and captioned as above at
New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

All sources have furnished reliable information in the past except source number 12, who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 4/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel to NY, 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, and one copy has been designated for Mobile.

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 5) (RM)
1-Mobile (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-80857) [redacted]
1-New York (100-111604) [redacted]
1-New York (100-137560) [redacted]
1-New York (100-113220) (OSSIE DAVIS)
1-New York (100-123603) [redacted]
1-New York (100-73250) [redacted]
1-New York (100-101676) [redacted]
1-New York (100-102397) (JOHN KILLENS)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-120148) [redacted]
1-New York (100-109774) [redacted] (46)
1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-New York (100-83801) [redacted]
1-New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

JCS:rmv
(19)

100-153735-1223

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 2 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

Sources used in this letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Source #1 NY 4092-S*

Source #2 [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Source #3 NY 694-S*

Source #4 NY 4212-S*

Source #5 NY 2359-S*

Source #6 [redacted]

Source #7 [redacted]

Source #8 [redacted]

Source #9 [redacted]

Source #10 [redacted]

Source #11 [redacted]

Source #12 [redacted]

Source #13 [redacted]

Source #14 AT 1386-S*

Agents who observed [redacted] on 9/12/55, were [redacted] and [redacted] and on 9/14/55, were [redacted] and [redacted]. b6 b7C

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C

Agents who interviewed [redacted] on 12/29/54, were [redacted] and ROBERT A. VILLEMURE.

This letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4092-S* and NY 4212-S*, both of whom hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S*, who has furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) 4/7/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReBulet to New York, 3/15/65.

On 4/1/65, [redacted] furnished information that the bank account of the Gandhi Society For Human Rights is located at Branch #19, Chemical New York Trust Company, 41st Street and Park Avenue, New York City. b7D

NYO does not have an established source at the branch where the Gandhi account is located. Therefore, due to the sensitive nature of this investigation, this matter will not be pursued further. UACB.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(3)

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-153735-1224

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-153735) DATE: 3/24/65

FROM : SA JOHN C. SEATON, #42

SUBJECT: CIRM

On 3/9/65, a demonstration took place in front of the New York Office of the FBI, 201 E. 69th St., NYC. A picket line was formed on the side walk in front of the office on 3rd Ave. Motion pictures were taken of this demonstration by [redacted] b6 b7C

Special Agents who also witnessed this demonstration are [redacted], and [redacted] b6 b7C

(5)
4 - Filed with Bulky Exhibit
1 - 100-153735

See 1B 2/7

100-153735-1225

SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted] FILED [redacted]
MAR 24 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-06-2012

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
February 18, 1965

BU 100-106670

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter-C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on February 17, 1965, indicating that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington) and the Reverend Ralph Abernathy (Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) were in contact on that date. The contact, according to the source, was principally devoted to the physical condition of Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the SCLC). Abernathy advised that King was sick and in a rundown condition in Selma, Alabama, and therefore, desired to get away for a few days rest this weekend before returning to Alabama on Monday (February 22, 1965), where "they" plan to meet Governor Wallace. King, according to Abernathy, desires to go to Nassau or Bimini for his rest.

According to Abernathy, King's financial condition is so bad that he did not have the $500.00 needed to take the trip to Nassau or Bimini. Rustin was surprised to hear the news, prompting Abernathy to remark that King was completely broke. Rustin was requested to raise the necessary money, which he agreed to do, and said he would get the money to King's office or to his home in Atlanta, Georgia, either on February 17th or 18th, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

100-153035-1226

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter-C

Abernathy, in commenting on King's return to Albama next week, said they hoped to lead a thousand or more people on the state capital in Montgomery on Monday (February 22, 1965) to protest conditions in that state.

The same confidential source furnished information on February 17, 1965, that Rustin was in contact with Harry Wachtel on that date. Rustin took the opportunity to tell Wachtel about King's physical and financial conditions. Wachtel said he had some checks made payable to King which he had been collecting He said one of them amounted to $100.00. Wachtel agreed to send King a personal check in the amount of $500.00.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11, 18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Bayard Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938 as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article reports.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Cost Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1964, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly---- openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19-20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter- C

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the CPUSA, died on the night of August 22, 1964.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter-C

Regarding [redacted]
it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

b6
b7C

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 2/18/65

Transmit the following in

YN (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C

ReNYteletype, 2/17/65, advising of subject's intention to take a few days rest over the weekend of 2/18-21/65, and his plan to march on the capital of Alabama, Monday, 2/22/65.

Enclosed are six copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta; one copy is enclosed for Mobile.

4- Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2- Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1- Mobile (Info.) (Encls. 1) (RM)
1- New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1- New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1- New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1- New York (42)

JMK:etm
(12)

100-153735-1227

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 18 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

The source of the information in the LHM was NY 4212-S*, a source close to BAYARD RUSTIN.

Here follows a list of sources of individuals characterized in the LHM:

BAYARD RUSTIN	NY 2359-S* NY 4212-S*
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS	[redacted] b7D
HARRY WACHTEL	1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in the report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C". b6 b7C 2. NY 1190-S*

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof; therefore, in view of this, it is deemed necessary to use this classification.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :SAC, New York (100-153735) DATE: 3/16/65

FROM :Director, FBI (100-442529)

SUBJECT:CI RM

ReAT airtel, copies to New York, 3/10/65, which reported that on 3/9/65 [redacted] Teamsters Union Local, Number 23, 300 West 43rd Street, New York City, contacted [redacted] of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to determine whether the SCLC needed any food or clothing in Selma, Alabama. When [redacted] indicated that such things were needed, [redacted] advised that his union would begin sending these supplies on 3/10/65. A lead was set out for the New York Office to identify [redacted] and determine whether there is any pertinent security information concerning him. b6 b7C

[redacted] may be identical to [redacted], New York file [redacted], Bureau file [redacted]. This individual is an official in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and serves as an [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

As you are aware, there is a dearth of live informant coverage relative to captioned matter, as well as relating to its closely related investigation, that concerning the SCLC President, Martin Luther King, Jr. If the individual who contacted the SCLC office is identical to [redacted], it would appear that he would have considerable potential for further development along the lines of live coverage in captioned matter. You are instructed to thoroughly review your files concerning [redacted] and if identical to the individual who contacted the SCLC, submit your recommendations relative to contacting the informant concerning captioned matter. Do not discuss this matter with the informant without prior Bureau approval. b7D

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

1 XEROX CC 100-154955

1 XEROX CC [redacted] b7D

100-153735-1208

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
1965
NEW YORK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-151987-Sub L) DATE: 3/17

FROM : SA [redacted] (47) b6 b7C

SUBJECT: W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF NY
IS-C

Identity of Source: [redacted] b7D

Description of Info: Picket of FBI on 3/9/65 participated in by the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of NY.

Date Received: 3/11/65

Original Located: [redacted] b7D

[redacted] orally advised SA [redacted] on 3/11/65, that [redacted] LNU from [redacted] is described as follows: White, male; about 18 years of age; 6'3"; 170 lbs.; slender build; brown hair; wears glasses; and is residing with [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - New York [redacted] (Inv.) [redacted] (47) b7D
1 - New York (157-1227) (SNCC) (41)
1 - New York (157-1223) (CORE) (41)
1 - New York (100-148837) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-143784)
1 - New York (100-150236)
1 - New York (100-154440)
1 - New York (100-151907)
1 - New York (100-
1 - New York (100-151544)
1 - New York (100-153886)
1 - New York (100-
1 - New York (100-151987 Sub L) (42)

b6 b7C

JTO:tml
(13) tml

Searched..Indexed....
Serialized..Filed....

MAR 17 1965
FBI-NEW YORK

1 serial for 100-153735 (CIRM) [illegible]

[redacted] b6 b7C

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

March 11, 1965

On Mar. 9, 1965, between 4:30 and 5:30 P.M. about 200 people picketed the headquarters of the F.B.I. in New York City. The picket was called by S.N.C.C., and C.O.R.E. and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs also participated.

Recognized as present were:

[redacted]

b6
b7C

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 3/19/65

Transmit the following in ~~PLAIN~~ CODE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-12831)
(100-442529
and SAC, MOBILE (44-)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (44-~~1108~~ 1179)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA, VOTING DISCRIMINATION, CR; EL

CIRM
IS-C

ON MARCH 19, 1965, NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS IN CONTACT WITH [redacted]. KING STATED THAT HE HAD A MEETING WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ARRANGED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL KATZENBACH, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH WAS "TO SEE HOW MUCH THEY WOULD BE WILLING TO GIVE AND HELP." (NOT FURTHER EXPLAINED). KING ADDED "THEY ARE SO SCARED THAT I THINK WE CAN GET ANYTHING OUT OF THEM" AND THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY IS SO DETERMINED WE CAN GET ANYTHING OUT OF THEM. KING STATED THAT THE STATE OF ~~ALBANY~~ ALABAMA WOULD NOT COOPERATE.

b6
b7C

100-153735-1230

MOBILE FURNISH INFORMATION TO SELMA.

1 - NY 44-1108)(42)
1 - NY 100-153735)(42)
JJK:msb (3)

1 - SUP 42

Approved: _____ Sent 4:06 M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-152170) DATE: 3/26/65

FROM : SA [redacted] (47) b6 b7C

SUBJECT: CP, USA, DISTRICT 2
NATIONAL GROUPS
IS-C

b7D

Identity of Source [redacted]

Description of info Meeting of Minor Press CP Club held on 3/11/65 at Esthonian Hall, Lexington Ave. and 125th St., NYC

Date Received 3/17/65

Original where located [redacted] b7D

It is noted that the next meeting of the Minor Press Club, scheduled for 4/8/65, will be held at 85 E. Fourth St., NYC, which is the address of the "Ukrainian Daily News".

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - [redacted] (Inv) [redacted] (47) b7D
1 - 100-18065 (JACK STACHEL) (42)
1 - 100-58535 [redacted]
1 - 100-82382 [redacted] b6 b7C
1 - 100-11627 [redacted] (45)
1 - 100-56820 [redacted] (47)
1 - 101-559 [redacted] (47)
1 - 100-11730 [redacted] (47)
1 - 100-62280 [redacted] (45)
1 - 100-58696 [redacted] (47)

100-153735-1231

COPIES CONTINUED

1 - 100-152170 (42)
COD:kmk
(24) COD.

Searched..... Indexed.....
Serialized..... Filed.....

MAR 26 1965
FBI-NEW YORK

1 - 100-97116 [redacted] (46)
1 - 100-56862 [redacted]
1 - 100-95501 [redacted]
1 - 100-148803 (La Nueva Voz)(42)
1 - 100-128813 (Pamphlets and Publications)
1 - 100-95583 (CP Line)
1 - 100-89691 (Domestic Adm. Issues)
1 - 100-86624 (International Relations)(42)
1 - 100-54651 (CP, USA, National Groups)(42)
1 - 100-26603 (CP, NYS)(42)
1 - 100-79717 (Political Activities)(42)
1 - 100-151548 (CP, USA, Negro Question-Cominfil Race Matters)(42)

b6
b7C

Mar. 13, 65

The Minor Press Club of the Communist Party, met Thurs., Mar. 11, at the Esthonian Hall, from 7:45 to 9:45 p.m. Among those present, were the following: JACK STACHEL, [redacted] b6 b7C

Announcements: [redacted] made a speech on this: a dinner in honor of J. STACHEL which will be held on May 23, at the Woodstock Hotel. The Party wants at least 400 people there to honor JACK for his contribution in building the Party and Marxist understanding in America. No speakers have been announced but the committee promises a very interesting program. Everyone urged to write about this event regularly in their respective publications. b6 b7C

b) Tickets were distributed for La Nueva Voz annual affair which will take place on May 16th.....The Ukranian are also having a celebration on this same day.... conflict....JACK and others stressed that everything must be done to make La Nueva Voz affair a success...A committee composed by [redacted] working on this. b6 b7C

c) 41st Anniversary celebration of The Worker at Town Hall on Mar. 26. This too must have top priority.

d) [redacted] book on Viet Nam....everyone of us must read it, said STACHEL.....special discounts for Party clubs... buy extra copies and send it to our friends, our Congressman.. The importance of this book is great, the more we distribute it, the more we will contribute in bringing peace there and defeat therefore the imperialist forces... b6 b7C

STACHEL spoke with less vigor this night. He said that "your papers, must stress Medicare. He said The Worker has been printing lot of material on the subject, therefore it shouldn't be difficult to translate this in your publications.

The other subjects that STACHEL wishes the comrades to take care of are: the Mc Carran law. He showed an ad which appeared in the Washington Post signed by prominent people.

Here it is. Translate it, print this in your paper. Than, as usual, he attacked the Justice Dept, especially for its success in demanding the postponement of its case against the Party. It is pure harrassament, the government knows that it has no case, therefore they want to keep us busy with legal matters, keep us off balance....we can show to the people how ridiculous the case is, how so many prominent Americans want it to be repealed..there is so much that you can say about it, and say it...Although the postponement is very bad, a hell of a headache, this is neverless a victory.

On Viet=nam...Well they triet to what they used to call "retaliate". Now the Pentagon realizes that it can win with that, therefore they are expanding the war. The US is actually an occupyin force...the people there are against our forces...I think we have a better, a much better peace sentiment than we had during the Korea conflict. And what is really gratifying is that many in the civil right struggle are connecting the two situation..... reprint the statements made by some of the civil right leaders in reference to bringing our Marines from Viet Nam to Selma....we must be careful in our attacks against JOHSON.... there are ultra right forces who want to go further than Viet Nam. We must bombard the White House with letters from all over demanding a stop in Viet Nam...We must show JOHNSON that this is the voice of America.....

On Selma....we must stress now federal intervention federal registrars....What is happening there is unprecedented in American history....this, we hope, is the beginning of the Negro White coalition...we must press this more and more in the labor movement, in our press...we have to create a new consciousness.

The next meeting of the Club will take place on April 8 at 85 East 4th Street, NYC.

SAC, NEW YORK (100-148729)(41) 3/22/65

SA [redacted] (45) b6 b7C

HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM
IS-C

b7D

Identity of Source: [redacted]

Description of Info: Harlem Freedom Forum.

Date Received: 3/11/65

b7D

Original Located: [redacted]

A copy of informant's report follows:

1 - New York [redacted] (Inv.) [redacted] (45) b7D
1 - New York (100-153735)(CIRM)
1 - New York (100-62847) [redacted] (45)
1 - New York (100-84147) [redacted] (45) b6 b7C
1 - New York (100-67900) [redacted] (45)
1 - New York (100-152080) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-91409) [redacted] (45)
1 - New York (100-154350) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-136577) [redacted] (45)
1 - New York (100- [redacted]
1 - New York (100- [redacted]
1 - New York (100-22864) [redacted]
1 - New York (100-26603-C42)(NY COUNTY CP)(45)
1 - New York (100-148729)(41)

JPD:tml
(13)

100-153735-1232
Searched....Indexed.....
Serialized...Filed.....
MAR 22 1965
FBI-NEW YORK

3-11-65

On 3-10-65, there was held a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harlem Freedom Forum. This meeting was held at Bermuda Hall, 402 W. 146 St. NYC. The following were present:

[redacted] b6 b7C

It was decided that Open Forum would not be held during March. The group decided that the next Open Forum would be held on April 25. [redacted] is to see about getting the Elks hall at 129 & Lenox for the April Forum. b6 b7C

[redacted] is to get a letter off to [redacted] asking him to tape a speech for the April 25 Forum. [redacted] topic would be "Clergy and their role in Civil Rights". b6 b7C

[redacted] suggested that [redacted] contact someone from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and attempt to get someone who had been involved in Selma, Alabama, as a speaker for April 25. b6 b7C

It was also decided to send the following telegram to Pres. JOHNSON, so that the HFF would be on record:

"The gravity of the situation in Alabama demands that the Federal Government take whatever action necessary, including the use of Federal troops, to guaranty the elementary right of every citizen to the ballot and the right to peaceful assembly to petition for the redress of grievances"

* * * * * *

Information in this report, regarding telegram to Pres. JOHNSON, was phoned to Bureau by SAC RONEY 3/11/65 and teletype also sent, same date.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (157-892)(42) DATE: 3/29/65

FROM : SA [redacted] (46)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
NY District

The following sources were contacted on the dates indicated concerning the participation of individuals in the March from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in March, 1965; these sources advised that they knew of no individuals who went to Alabama to participate in this activity, but that they would remain alert for such information and immediately advise the NYO thereof:

[redacted] 3/29/65
3/26/65
3/26/65
3/26/65
3/25/65
3/29/65

b7D

b7D

1 - [redacted] Inv (46)
1 - Inv (46)
1 - Inv (46)
1 - Inv (46)
1 - Inv (46)
1 - Inv (46)
1 - NY 157-892 (CIRM)(42)

JEG:mbg
(7)

100-153785-1233

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAR 29 1965
FBI — NEW YORK

3/29/65

PLAIN

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (63-5327)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-12235)

SUBJECT: JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, 3/10/65 and Dulet to New York, 3/16/65 captioned "CIRM".

It should be noted that [redacted] is identical to individual mentioned in referenced Bureau letter. He has been an approved criminal informant of the NYO since 1950. This source is not known to be a member of CORE, NAACP or any other Civil Rights movements. b7D

In past discussions with informant, he has indicated he is in sympathy with the Civil Rights movement, but has never stated he has participated in any demonstrations.

Source telephonically contacted this office on 3/29/65 and advised he was at Kennedy Airport and was on route to Detroit, Michigan. Informant advised he had spent the entire previous week at IBT Headquarters, Washington, D.C. During the course of this telephonic contact, no mention was made to the informant concerning material contained in referenced airtel or letter. He did, however, volunteer the following information:

4 - Bureau (63-5327)
(1 - 100-442520)
1 - Atlanta (100-6070)
1 - New York (100-154955)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York (62-12235)

b7D

100-153735-1234

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
APR 8 1965
FBI—NEW YORK

MAV:pes
(10)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 24
Page 13 ~ Duplicate Section 1, Serial 46, Pages 4-5
Page 14 ~ Duplicate Section 1, Serial 46, Pages 4-5
Page 15 ~ Duplicate Section 12, Serial 808, pg 6
Page 16 ~ Duplicate - 100-NY-153735 Sect. 1, pg 7 of Serial 53
Page 39 ~ Duplicate Section 6, Serial 489, pgs 832-833
Page 40 ~ Duplicate Section 6, Serial 489, pgs 832-833
Page 69 ~ Duplicate of Serial 1171 (Better Quality)
Page 145 ~ Duplicate - 100-NY-153735 Sect. 1, pg 7 of Serial
Page 147 ~ Duplicate - Section 1, Serial ____, pg 218
Page 148 ~ Duplicate - Section 1, Serial ____
Page 149 ~ Duplicate Section 1, Serial ____
Page 160 ~ Duplicate - Section 18, Serial 1201 (Better Quality)
Page 171 ~ Duplicate - Section 1, 4 of Serial _____
Page 172 ~ Duplicate - Section 12, pg 6 of Serial _____ (pg 190)
Page 173 ~ Duplicate - Section 5, Serial ____ (pg 67)
Page 174 ~ Duplicate - Section 1, pg 7 of Serial 53
Page 197 ~ Duplicate Section 5, Serial 410, pg 8
Page 200 ~ Duplicate - Serial 1214, page 2
Page 234 ~ Duplicate Section 14, Serial 937, Pgs 5 and 6
Page 235 ~ Duplicate Section 14, Serial 937, Pgs 5 and 6
Page 236 ~ Duplicate Section 1, Serial 55
Page 237 ~ Duplicate Section 1, Serial 55
Page 251 ~ Duplicate - 100-NY-153735 Sect. 1, pg 7 of Serial
Page 269 ~ b6, b7C, b7D